

PYE RADIO
for the CAR
for the HOME

GILMANS
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

CHINA



MAIL

No. 35762

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1954.

Price 20 Cents

ORIGINAL-ODENER
Calculator — Model 107

Only \$550

HONGKONG TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
9 D'Aguilar St. Tel. 21493.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Women Pose A Problem

THE vexed question of equal pay for women has arisen again in the House of Commons, this time instigated by the presentation of petitions signed by more than a million British women. In Westminster in recent years this question has unfortunately become a cause of amusement more than anything else and the light-hearted manner of Mr Butler at question time on Tuesday could have provided little consolation for those who today are showing a growing impatience with the Government's reluctance to deal with the problem. This impatience, however, can only detract from their cause. A case in point was the charge by Dr Edith Summerskill ("women civil servants are being exploited as cheap labour"). If her statement was meant seriously it will be dismissed by most fair-minded people as the product of sheer prejudice or opposition irresponsibility. It might as well have been left unsaid. At present the Government can do little more than reiterate that it has conceded the principle of equal pay; that the adjustment will be undertaken when economic conditions allow. The Chancellor pointed out that to raise the salaries of female civil servants and school teachers today to the levels of the men's salaries would mean adding about £30 million a year to the national budget. The problem does not end there. To put the women in the civil service on a basis of equality with men would be to start a chain of reaction throughout the community. This would cause serious problems in industry today employing many thousands more women than in pre-war years and desperately trying to overcome the problem of rising costs. It would also affect local government and the armed services.

TO give more point to this question it is necessary to draw attention to the millions of men (and women) in different sections of industry seeking pay increases which in most cases are based purely on increases in the cost of living. In some industries there is also considerable dissatisfaction over margins for skill. These cases also deserve consideration. In addition there is a large number of people in England today—both men and women—receiving quite inadequate pensions and allowances from the Government and they might legitimately consider their claim for an increase is as great as that of women seeking equality in wages. There is undoubtedly an anomaly in the present situation wherein Members of Parliament, regardless of sex, receive equal pay while civil servants are classified for the sake of salary as "man" and "woman" in spite of the fact that they may be doing the same or similar work. It is the legacy of a tradition which grew up long before the advent of the first woman into Parliament. The existing inequality in wages dates back hundreds of years and had its origins in private industry. It was consolidated in the industrial revolution and has remained entrenched in the British community, ever since. The question now is when can this reform be undertaken. The economic ills of the country today have often been used as a pretext for avoiding or postponing costly reforms but it is generally accepted that no attempt to alter this particular system can be made at present. Nevertheless it must be one of the first problems to be tackled when better times arrive.

"Stop McCarthy" Campaign Grows

EISENHOWER TAKING UP THE CHALLENGE

New 'Fair Play' Rules For Congressional Inquiries

Washington, Mar. 10.

There are many indications in Washington today of a powerful buildup, under President Eisenhower, for the most comprehensive campaign to "stop McCarthy" which has ever confronted the controversial Communist hunting Senator from Wisconsin.

Like a Supreme Commander, in politics now instead of war, President Eisenhower gave his personal backing to each of the "field commanders" on several fronts who have now opened assaults upon the Senator's methods and his alleged bid for power since his open defiance of President Eisenhower last week.

In handling questions at his press conference today the President was more relaxed and less inhibited in his support for critics of Senator Joseph McCarthy than he has been for many months.

Abandoning in effect his usual practice of refusing to comment on statements made by individual Senators, the President endorsed charges by veteran Republican Senator Ralph Flanders that McCarthyism was splitting the Republican Party and diverting urgently needed attention from the Communist threat overseas.

He also gave his backing to the behaviour of the commercially owned radio and television networks who have refused to allocate time to Senator McCarthy in reply to charges by the former Democratic candidate, Mr Adlai Stevenson, that the Eisenhower administration and the Republican Party are using Senator McCarthy for their own political ends in the campaign for next November's Congressional elections.

The President backed up the Republican National Committee in their decision to allocate the free time granted the Committee by the networks to Vice-President Nixon instead of to Senator McCarthy. And he took personal responsibility for concurring, if not actually suggesting, in the choice of Vice-President Nixon as the spokesman of the Republican Party.

FAIR PLAY RULES

Whilst the President was talking to the press, Senate Republican leaders on Capitol Hill were making public the new set of "fair play" rules for Congressional inquiries which President Eisenhower himself last week asked them to prepare. The rules were obviously pointed out by Senator McCarthy as Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on government operations, such as the holding of "one-man" hearings with Senator McCarthy as the only representative of the Committee. The recommendation of these rules by the Senate Republican Policy Committee does not assure their adoption by the Committee Chairman. Senators are unwilling to submit to such rules. But the recommendation of these rules, backed by public opinion and particularly Republican Party opinion, may in fact insure their observance, or give rise to serious criticism of Senator McCarthy in the Senate if he departs from them again. The rules agreed upon are sufficiently broad to provide in

effect a programme to curtail McCarthyism in Congressional investigations upon which critics of Senator McCarthy of all shades of political opinion can unite. A measure of the growing public feeling critical of Senator McCarthy is the response being received by the Columbia Broadcasting system today to a television programme yesterday in which their commentator Mr Edward M. Morrow, called upon those who opposed Senator McCarthy's methods not to keep silent.

The officers of CBS in New York have been flooded with telephone calls and telegrams of support. One Washington station reports a response comparable to that made to the famous radio defence by Vice-President Nixon of his use of expense account sums during the 1952 Presidential campaign. —*China Mail Special*

7 SUGGESTIONS

Washington, Mar. 10. Senate Republican Leaders today made public a new set of seven "fair play" suggestions for Congressional inquiries, obviously aimed at curbing the one-man investigation methods of Senator Joseph McCarthy. The suggestions were drafted by the Senate Republican Policy Committee and were released to the press by its Chairman, Senator Homer Ferguson, (Michigan).

They followed President Eisenhower's recent plea for an effective code of Congressional procedures to guarantee fair play for witnesses. One of the recommendations is that no investigating committee or sub-committee should be authorised to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses or take sworn testimony unless at least one Republican and one Democrat member are present. The other recommendations are: Subpoenas should not be issued except by a vote of the committee or sub-committee.

No confidential testimony or material presented to the investigating group in private session, or any report on such a hearing, should be made public unless authorised by a majority of members. No hearings should be started unless specifically authorised by the members.

LEGAL ADVISER

Any witness summoned to a hearing may be accompanied by his legal adviser to advise him on his rights while testifying. Hearings should not be held outside Washington except by majority vote. An investigating sub-committee should only be authorised (Contd. on back page, Col. 4)

Reckless Pilots Shoot Up Roads

Vienna, Mar. 10.

Reckless shooting by Russian pilots has peppered Austrian roads with live ammunition and forced country people to flee for their lives since the Soviets started jet plane manoeuvres south of Vienna, the Austrian police said today.

Complaints received by officials here said the aim of the Reds was so bad that bullets and rockets fired from jets at slow-moving aerial targets were endangering the safety of the Austrian population.

The jet manoeuvres said to have begun a few days ago, were reported concentrated in the vicinity of Baden, Soviet Zone headquarters about 20 miles below Vienna. Reports from the area said roads and highways had been chopped up by shrapnel repeatedly. They said that an Austrian roadworker narrowly escaped death when Soviet machinegun slugs sprayed the road between Baden and Alland. He lived into a ditch.

PROOF PROVIDED

Officials here said Soviet shrapnel had been recovered from a road in the province of Lower Austria to be presented to the Soviet authorities as proof of the danger. Most Austrian inhabitants of the Soviet Zone were afraid to complain about the jet manoeuvres for fear of reprisals, officials here said.

Publication of complaints from the Baden region led the Russian Socialist newspaper Arbeiterzeitung to charge that the "sloppiness" of the manoeuvres was an example of "the brutality and negligence of the Russian occupation power." The main type of target used by the precision Soviet jets is a sack pulled behind a slower plane. When nicked by a bullet, the sack gives off a white puff that looks like flour. —*United Press*

The Royal Tour



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh smile happily as they leave Hobart City Hall at the conclusion of the Civic Ball held in their honour. — *London Express*

Scelba Wins Vote

Italian Govt Survives

Rome, Mar. 10.

The new Italian coalition Government, pledged to obtain ratification of the European Army treaty, tonight won a narrow confidence vote from the Lower House of Parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the month-old Government of Signor Mario Scelba by 300 votes to 289, with one abstention.

The new Cabinet won an equally slender confidence vote from the Senate two weeks ago. Signor Scelba, who built up Italy's post-war police force, heads a coalition of the big Christian Democrat Party and the small Social Democrat and Liberal Parties, with the still smaller Republican Party pledged to support it.

It is opposed by Communists and Socialists on the left and the Neo-Fascists and Monarchists on the right.

It is the fourth Cabinet since general elections last June.

Before tonight's confidence vote, Neo-Fascist and Communist deputies nearly came to blows when Signor Scelba announced plans to celebrate next June 10, the anniversary of the Allied conquest of Rome. —*Reuters*

DEPUTIES SCUFFLE

Rome, Mar. 10. Italian deputies left their seats and made for each other among tumult and shouting today when Premier Mario Scelba sharply criticised the Neo-Fascist MSI party for its ill-timed intervention while he referred to the coming celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Rome.

A wedge of experienced ushers succeeded in preventing an exchange of blows.

Signor Scelba, winding up a debate on his government's programme, said that the volume of Italy's trade with China had increased since 1951, and that he hoped that the Chinese representatives at the Geneva conference would clarify their views on contacts with the West.

The Premier said that the European Defence Community was the only means of avoiding a new conflict in Europe. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, he said, remained the basis of Italy's foreign policy. Italy's only concern in Trieste, he said, was the defence of her legitimate national interests. —*France-Press*

Canal Zone Issue: Vote To Be Forced In Commons

London, Mar. 11.

The Labour Opposition will force a vote in the House of Commons today criticising the Government's handling of negotiations on the Suez Canal zone base.

This was learned last night after a meeting of the Labour shadow cabinet — the Party's Parliamentary leaders.

Sir Winston Churchill's Government has issued a "most urgent" directive to its supporters to be present in full numbers to fight off the Opposition challenge.

This is expected to ensure that 40 Conservative members who recently rebelled against their own leader's policy on the Suez issue, will fall into line with the rest of the party in the vote.

Conservative rebels met privately to consider their position in the debate. Afterwards it was clear they have no intention of carrying their criticism to a point where it would endanger the Government or prejudice its success in the vote. The Labour Party's challenge will be the first time the Opposition has come out openly against the Government over the handling of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. —*Reuters*

DECIDE ON STRATEGY

Conservative "rebels" opposed to British negotiations with Egypt met today to decide on strategy to cope with Opposition tactics designed to force the issue of a British withdrawal from the Suez Canal Zone during tomorrow's parliamentary debate, on the Navy estimates. The 41 "rebels" were still mustering the forces in support of the motion they tabled last December.

This motion urged the Government to suspend the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, to withdraw such terms as may already have been offered, and "for the present to retain in the Canal Zone sufficient armed forces to discharge our responsibilities for defence of the Suez Canal."

The Labour Party opposition has tabled a motion deploring the Government's handling of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, apparently designed to woo the "rebels" support in a vote against the Government.

The Opposition motion was tabled by a Labour member, Mrs Barbara Castle, at the end of last week as follows:

"That this House, noting the deterioration since 1951 in the living conditions of our troops in the Canal Zone due to the uncertainty as to the future of the base, deplores the Government's handling of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which has prolonged this uncertainty and urges that the withdrawal of our troops and the equipment should begin forthwith."

Last night Mrs Castle gave notice that she intended to drop the last 18 words of the motion.

Rebel Conservatives said that she apparently was under the impression that by dropping the final clause she might tempt some of the rebel group into supporting the motion.

"We have no intention of supporting a motion which obviously is a political manoeuvre against the Government. None of the group will vote for the Opposition motion," a rebel member said. The rebels decided today that Mrs Castle's motion is pressed to a division they will vote for the Government.

CONVICTS RIOT

Chicago, Mar. 10.

Nineteen hardened prisoners started a riot at the County Jail late today and barricaded themselves in a day room. Seven obeyed an order to come out but 12 remained, shouting, breaking windows and smashing furniture.

Three guards were injured by flying debris as a force of 20 guards blocked the exit of the day room.

Warden M. Philip Scanlan said the prisoners could not escape. The day room was on the second floor and the windows were barred.

Fire hoses were turned on the rioters but failed to subdue them. Three tear gas shells were fired into the day room but Mr Scanlan said air from the broken windows rendered them ineffective. —*United Press*

Govt Servants In Legislative Council Query

London, Mar. 10.

Mr Stan Awbery, a Socialist, suggested in the House of Commons today that the system by which permanent civil servants sit as members of a legislative council tended to destroy confidence in the Government.

He asked how many permanent civil servants now sit on the Legislative Assembly of Malaya and urged the Colonial Secretary to see that under the new constitution no civil servant could hold the two positions at the same time.

Mr John Foster, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, replied: "I do not agree that the presence of civil servants in a legislative council tends to destroy confidence in the Government concerned."

"There are at present 21 permanent civil servants in the Federal Legislative Council. The future of civil servants is one of the matters now under consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee on Federal elections." —*China Mail Special*

Acquitted By Jury

Georgetown, Mar. 10. The People's Progressive Party District secretary, Mr Nani Oal, who has been on trial here for sedition, was today acquitted by a jury by a verdict of seven to one. He was a former Assemblyman. —*France-Press*

"Guerilla" Strikers Win A Partial Victory

London, Mar. 10.

A three-month "guerilla strike" by Communist-led electricians ended today with partial victory for the strikers.

The Employers' Association announced they would give the strikers twice an hour wage increase—one penny less than had been sought by the electricians in London and one half-penny less than had been wanted for the provinces.

The employers' decision to grant wage increases ended the three-month campaign during which lightning strikes throughout the nation had struck at building construction sites, atom plants, power stations and trade fairs. All the strikers were from the contracting branch of the union which has a total of nearly 250,000 members. Some of the strikers went back to work today within a few

hours of the announcement of the agreement. The remainder were expected to be back at their jobs by tomorrow.

The employers said the wage increases would add about £15,000 to the weekly wages bill of the employers.

The Electrical Trades Union, accepting the increases, made it clear however that they will press for higher rate of pay. A meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council will be held on Friday to enable them to pursue their claims.

There was also good news for 20,000 Government draughtsmen and technicians, who were granted salary increases ranging from eight to 30 shillings a week. —*Reuters*

Gilman Motors

and you a cordial invitation to visit a

Motor Show

at their Showrooms

132 Nathan Road, Kowloon

on

Friday, 12th March from 4.00 p.m. onwards

and continuing on 13th March to 19th March.

A comprehensive range of 1954 models

will be on display.

KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

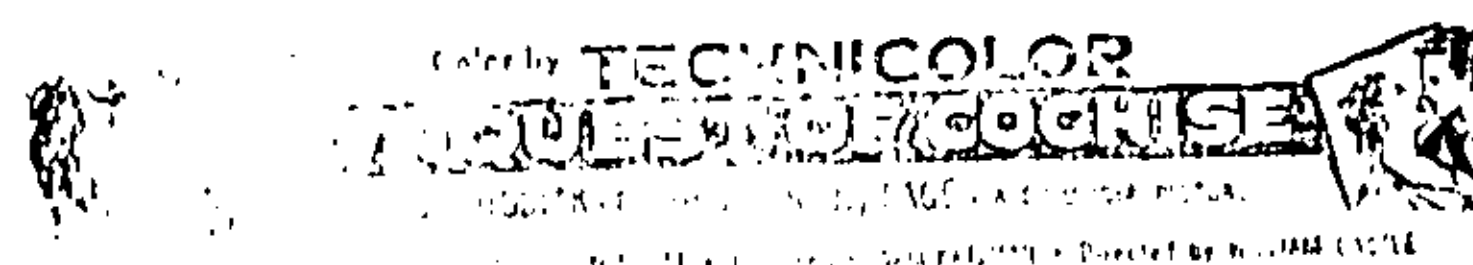
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

COMMENCING TO-DAY



ADDED: Latest Paramount News
SNIPERS FIRE ON CONGRESSMEN

NEXT CHANGE



CAPITOL LIBERTY

Tel: 2351 THE HOME OF Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURES Tel: 50333
CAPITOL TOWN BOOKING OFFICE:
Wing Hong Firm, Hong Kong Hotel, Queen's Road, C.

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ON PANORAMIC SCREEN

HERE'S THE RUGGED, RELENTLESS, ROARING
STORY THAT LETS YOU HAVE IT WITH
BOTH BARRELS!



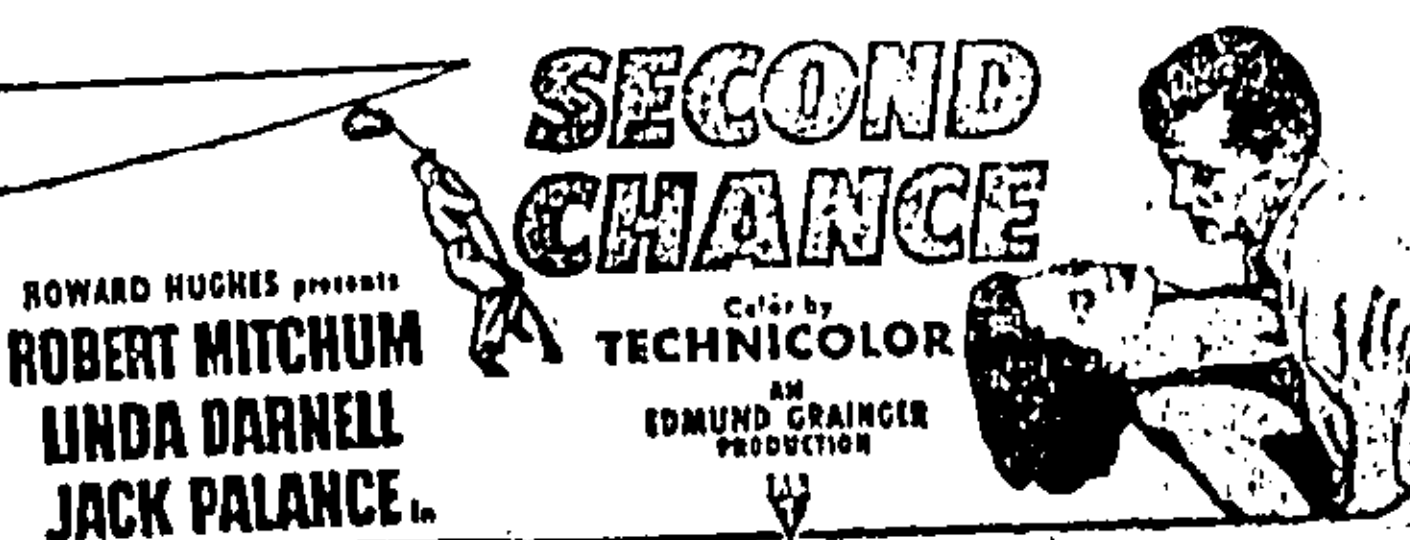
LEE Theatre GREAT WORLD

COMMENCING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Added: LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH & U-I NEWS

SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



AT OUR NEW REGULAR ADMISSION PRICES
Lodge Seats: \$2.40, Dress Circle: \$1.70,
Back Stalls: \$1.20, Front Stalls: 70 Cts.

NEXT CHANGE! "THE SEA AROUND US"
Color by Technicolor

To clear stock—

1954 DIARIES
DAY, POCKET & APPOINTMENT
HALF PRICE

from
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
HONGKONG KOWLOON

TENSION AT PARIS TALKS
ON VIETNAMPrince Buu Loc Puts
Independence First,
French Union Second

Paris, Mar. 10.

Negotiations for the complete independence of the Vietnam Republic of Indo-China were resumed here today in an atmosphere of tension after being suspended all day yesterday.

The talks started off badly on Monday because the Vietnam Prime Minister, Prince Buu Loc, said nothing about staying inside the French Union or Empire.

This produced reactions in yesterday's Assembly debate and enabled the Gaullists to insert in the resolution adopted by the Assembly a sharp reminder that France was fighting in Indo-China because of the constitutional links between her and the Associated States of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

The resolution added: "Any repudiation (of the existing links with the French Union) would free France of her obligations to the Associated States."

In other words, France would feel free to pull her troops out of Indo-China if the Vietnam Republic considered independence incompatible with membership of the French Union.

This is the crucial point in the present negotiations.

At a lunch for Prince Buu Loc today, Prime Minister Joseph Laniel tried to smooth the way for an understanding on this point, but observers believe the negotiations are going to be very difficult.

The latest information from conference circles suggested that the Vietnam leaders have stiffened their attitude and want the talk about whether they join the French Union or not to be raised only after their independence has been conceded in fact.

This is very difficult for the French negotiators, to concede after yesterday's Parliamentary resolution.

HUGE MAJORITY

Part of the extreme Nationalists are by no means certain of retaining in power very long. The French Government is also having its hand forced by public opinion at home.

One thing the Parliamentary debate established clearly is that there is a huge majority for negotiating peace in Indo-China, and particularly no support left for trying a "militaristic victory".

The majority in Parliament plus its hopes on the April 26 Geneva conference, while a minority—including left-wing Radicals like M. Pierre Mendes France and the Socialists—want direct negotiations with the rebel leader Ho Chi-minh.

There is also a big majority in Parliament for negotiating an armistice as soon as possible—even before the Geneva conference meets.

The French Communists are a bit embarrassed at present. They have always asked for direct talks with Ho Chi-minh, but they now find that Moscow has agreed to handle the matter in Geneva.—Reuter.

Atomic Bomb
Statue
For Nagasaki

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

A 32-foot high and 30-foot wide gigantic plaster cast model of a statue, symbolising prayer for peace, has been completed for bronze casting and erection at the site of the atomic bombing at Nagasaki, Kyodo reported today.

The work was undertaken by sculptor Seizo Kitamura, a member of the Japan Academy of Art, who took three years to finish it. Nagasaki city had commissioned the 68-year-old artist to create the peace symbol with an appropriation of 15 million yen.

It will still necessitate about a year's work to cast the statue. The sculptor believes that he can have it ready by August 9, next year, the 10th anniversary of Nagasaki's atomic bombing.

The statue represents a man with face uplifted and eyes closed and one hand stretched to express the atomic bombing. The other hand is held out horizontally to signify peace.—China Mail Special.

OPIUM SEIZED

Singapore, Mar. 10.

More than 243,000,000 worth of Persian and Indian opium has been seized on the freighter Ordis by Customs men, who have been keeping up a non-stop search of the vessel since she arrived on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf and Indian ports.

The Customs men are keeping a close watch on the ship until she sails for Hongkong and Japan.—France-Press.

ZARUBIN
WORE
A SMILE

Washington, Mar. 10.

Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin wore a broad smile for correspondents as he walked out of the office of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, at the State Department this afternoon.

State Department accredited correspondents are certain that M. Zarubin, who had asked to be received to continue atomic energy talks, had wanted to be seen by pressmen and had wanted to be seen smiling.

Moreover, on the two previous occasions when M. Zarubin saw the Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles he walked in quietly through the private entrance and left, and was whisked away later in his car. Some observers thought today's visit might have been intended as propaganda value and to prepare the way for the coming Asian Conference in Geneva.

It was also thought that the Soviet Government may have proposed a place, date and list of participants in a future atom conference.

Mr. Dulles, now in Caracas, will be informed immediately of developments at today's meeting so that instructions can be sent to United States Ambassador Charles Bohlen in Moscow regarding the matter.—France-Press.

Pictures For
Drab Rooms
Of Whitehall

London, Mar. 10.

The British Treasury has authorised the provision of pictures to brighten up the "drab and bare" offices of Whitehall, but senior officials will not get any.

The Society of Civil Servants quotes this extract from a departmental instruction in their journal "Civil Service Opinion": "The Treasury has ruled that reproduction pictures should only be hung in public rooms, welfare-rooms and rooms occupied by large numbers of staff engaged on routine work. These pictures are not intended for the rooms of senior staff."

A Treasury spokesman said: "These pictures have been made available to the Ministry of Works for decorative purposes. It is just a little arrangement to brighten up the landscape in rooms where the walls would otherwise be drab and bare."

"Senior staff will not have any pictures, although the Ministry has a pool from which pictures can be borrowed for important people like Ambassadors."—China Mail Special.

He's Helping To Find
London's Lost Dogs!

Comedian Norman Wisdom tried a different kind of gag—a dog muzzle—as he gave an official send-off to the Tailors' Club's lost dog search van, in London recently. Wisdom is starring in "Sinbad the Sailor on Ice", at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court. The van, which will operate in the Metropolitan Police area, is equipped with a public address system and large blackboards on the sides for giving the public details of lost dogs. There is a powerful searchlight on the roof for use at night. The van also carries a pair of binoculars for searching open ground, a comfortable kennel, a supply of dog biscuits and a first-aid box.—Reuter-photo.

Fears Of Police State
In Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

Over-riding vigorous opposition, Japan's Conservative Government is going ahead with a number of plans to weaken or abolish reforms brought about during the Allied Occupation of the country.

Critics in the Japanese press have said the Prime Minister, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, is going too far, and that his Government's actions this year go far towards forcing Japan back into the pre-war system of a centralised government, with all the possibilities for the misuse of power and the reduction of political freedom.

In the commercial sphere the Government has given its tacit approval to the re-formation of the huge pre-war industrial combines which were dissolved during the Occupation.

But greater than the fear of cartels or centralised government is the fear of a revival of the police state.

Strongest opposition was stirred up by the Government's move to centre police power in the hands of a national chief of police who would be appointed or could be dismissed by the Prime Minister, to whom he would be directly responsible.

Despite the opposition, the Government has presented a bill containing its proposals to the Diet and is expected to push it through.

The Allied Occupation authorities set up separate police forces for the major cities and a National Rural Police Force for country areas. The Government bill proposes to abolish this system and merge the municipal and rural forces.

TOO MUCH POWER

Each prefecture would have its own police chief, appointed, or dismissed by the overall national police chief. Supporters of the bill contend that local police forces were often subject to local political influences.

Opponents said too much power would lie with the Prime Minister and it would be possible for a Government to reintroduce pre-war practices.

Trades unions complain that legislation to prevent strikes in national services deprives them of bargaining power.

Moves to centralise the system of local government control and to abolish local autonomy in the police organisation led a section of the press to launch a nationwide campaign to check Mr. Yoshida.

Although there is much criticism of the Government, there is however a good deal of support, especially in the case of the Government's attempt to get politics out of school-teaching.—China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



POP



NOW!



Woo-up!



Flends and relations...



Don't strain your eyes—get glasses!



At The Inter-American Conference:

Dulles Stresses Need
For Good
Economic Relations

Caracas, Mar. 10.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said today the United States Government could not be content with merely good political relations on the American continent, but also wanted good economic relations.

Mr. Dulles, who was addressing the Economic Committee of the Inter-American conference here, assured the 19 countries represented that the United States Government would study with an open mind any adjustment in its economic policy which might bring about mutual benefits.

He said he did not take offence at the criticism aimed at the conference as, he stated, this was the time for plain speaking as between friends, and he welcomed frankness.

Mr. Dulles said the United States Government did not accept the view that another "depression" was likely as part of an inevitable cycle, and pointed out that the abundant productivity of America was increasingly extending its benefits to more and more people.

The United States economic position was a product of individual enterprise and the investment of private capital. The American community, he added, was not a closed one, and it realised that its well-being and the improvement of its well-being depended largely on co-operation and trade with other communities.

Foreign trade, said the Secretary of State, was playing an increasingly important part in the American economy. America realised it played an even more important part in the economies of nations friendly to America, and the United States Government thus tried to maintain commercial relations beneficial to stable bases which deserved to benefit more.

Mr. Dulles said the United States was anxious to see in that hemisphere communities benefitting from the health of a good economy, according to the form each government thought best. Thus the United States was not concerned only with political relations within the hemisphere. It wanted also good economic relations based on mutual respect for the economic and social beliefs of "our peoples."—France-Press.

HMS Victory Will
Be Fumigated

Portsmouth, Mar. 10.

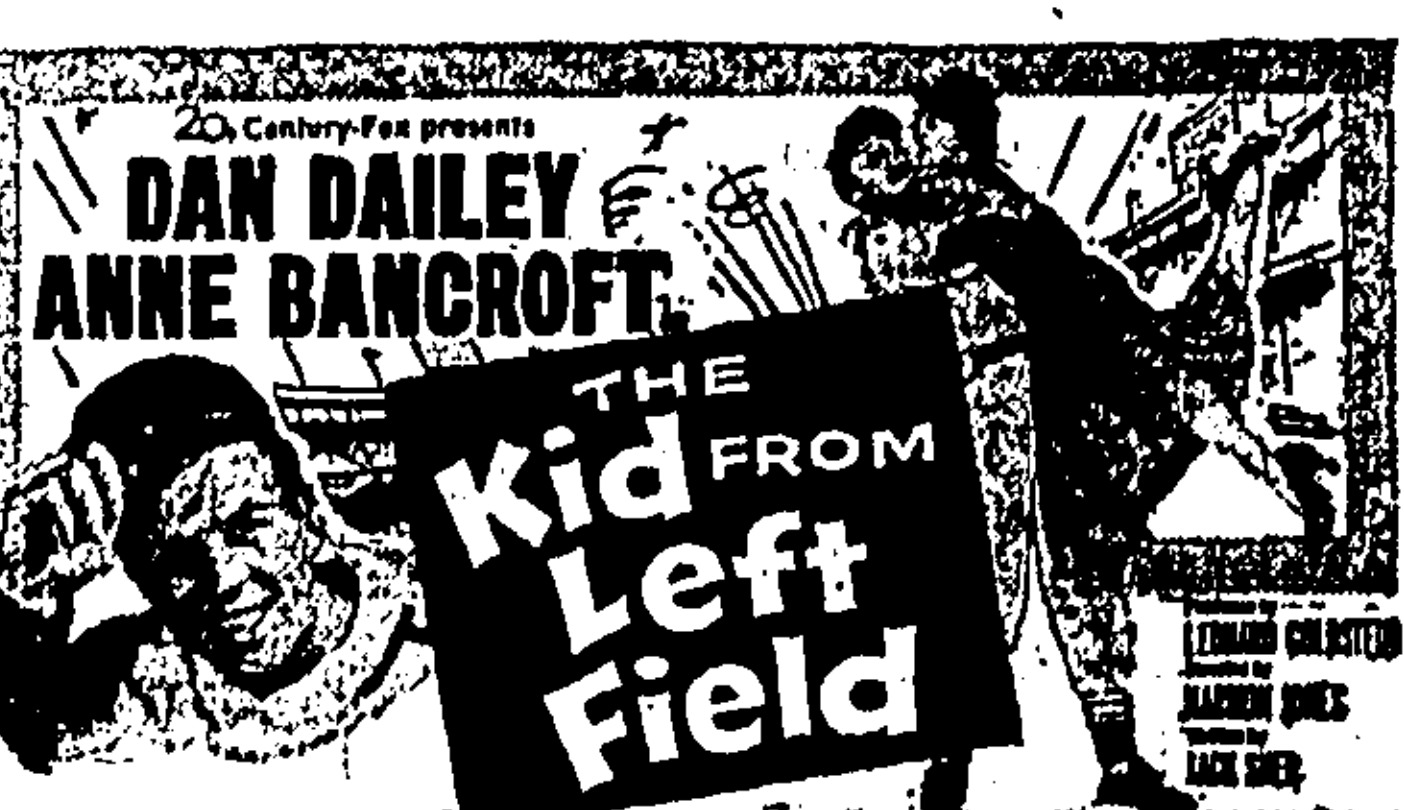
Nelson's wooden flagship, the Victory, is to be sealed up for four days with plastic next month and fumigated to stop death watch beetle infiltrations into her hull in Portsmouth dockyard.

Methylbromide beetle killer gas will be pumped into the ship in which Nelson died at Trafalgar 140 years ago.—China Mail Special.

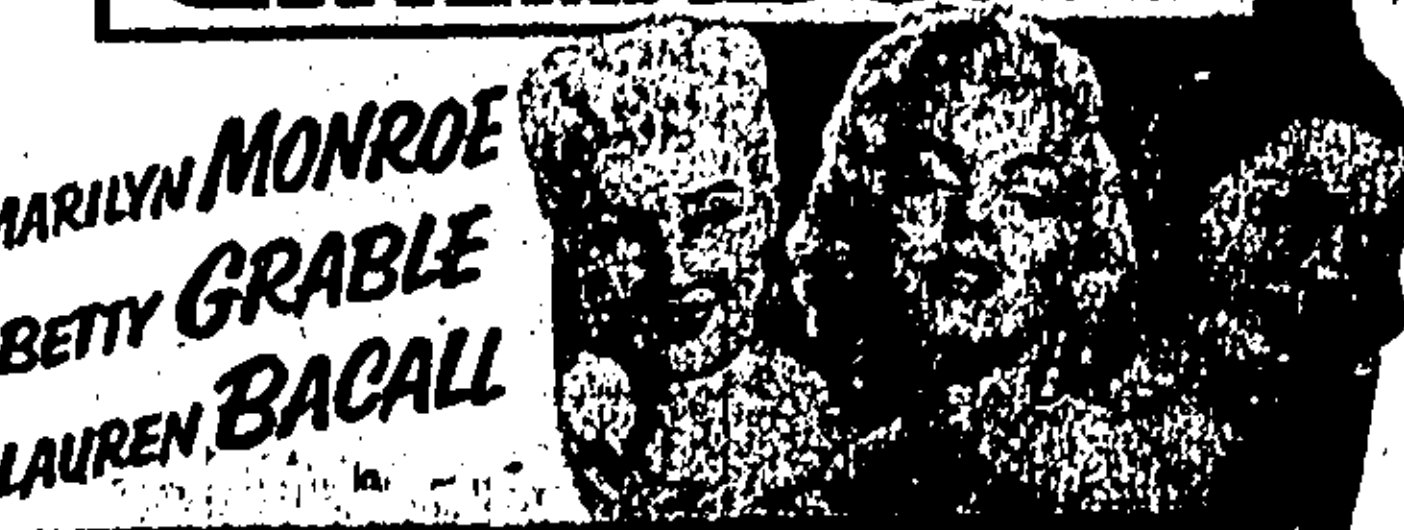
ROXY BROADWAY

★ FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY ★
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

HEY FOLKS! This is DAN DAILEY telling you it's the grand-slam entertainment about the grandest game in the world!



GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW

YOU SEE IT WITHOUT GLASSES!
CINEMASCOPE

Admission At Usual Prices
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

MALAYA EMERGENCY "BY NO MEANS OVER" Terrorists May Step Up Activities, Minister Warns

London, Mar. 10.

The Colonial Under-Secretary, Lord Munster, told the House of Lords today the emergency in Malaya "is by no means over" and "we have no reason for complacency."

The terrorist forces now consisted of a "hard core of about 500 fanatics and a supporting force of about 5,000." Many of these were not Communists, but criminals of one sort or another, he said.

Terrorists driven deep into the jungle, may tend to step up their activities, he warned. Although the Communists were now surrendering at a new, higher average of about 33 per month and that jungle conditions were increasingly harder for them, there was no sign of a general break in morale.

Speaking in a debate on Malaya initiated by Socialist Peer Lord Ogmore, Lord Munster said: "There will be no slackening of effort by the High Commissioner and military authorities."

"We shall pursue to the end the duties which we clearly in front of us and try as soon as possible to bring peace and happiness once again to the Federation and the inhabitants of that country."

Lord Munster said that since 1961, casualties among civilians and security forces in Malaya had steadily decreased while those among the terrorists remained high.

The jungle conditions in which the terrorists were now living were known to be causing widespread dependence, but there was no sign of any general break in morale.

Lord Munster said that Johore remained a particularly difficult area. There and in the remainder parts of most other states, the Communists undoubtedly retained military potential. They found recruits and staged incidents when and where they chose.

In the past, most of those who joined the jungle terrorists had been convinced by Communist propaganda. Today, only a small minority went for this reason. The rest were blackmailed or forced into service.

NOT ILL-TREATED

Lord Munster added: "We believe many of these would surrender if they could. For this reason, psychological warfare is playing an increasingly large part in the present operations."

"This is to persuade those who wish to surrender that they will not be ill-treated and to explain how to do so either individually or by units."

Lord Munster said Communist strategy was now in a state of transition.

At the end of 1952, the armed terrorists withdrew into the deep jungle bases and to support themselves grew food and emerged occasionally to commit acts of terrorism, carefully selected so as not to alienate the masses.

The well-known Communist directive at the time was that the organised Communist sympathisers were to devote themselves to the tasks of subversion and infiltration.

But this policy had ill effects upon the terrorists' morale and it appeared they were re-

turning to a policy of more active and less selective terrorism. But the pattern was by no means clear.

The Communists had been greatly helped in the jungle by the aborigines of the remote areas who acted as scouts and provided food.

Lord Munster said the Government hoped to regain the loyalty of the aborigines and

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this agreement should be brought in operation without the United States' partnership, and we shall do all we can to see it is put into operation and that it does in point of fact."

Lord Listowel asked about rice production in Malaya.

Lord Munster said the rice production report contained at least 150 recommendations most of which had been accepted, though for financial reasons they had not all been implemented.

The Federal Government proposed to spend £6,000,000 in 1954 and just over £10,750,000 next year.

They were giving every encouragement to converting land which was in suitable areas and now used for rubber to other crops. Grants were being made from the rubber plantations fund for such conversions.

On rubber, Lord Munster said: "There is a reasonable hope that the threatened strike will not now materialise and that both sides of the industry will agree to resume negotiations for a settlement and establish some permanent negotiating machinery."

—Reuter.

reestablish administrative control with the seven new jungle forts.

He said there had been a reduction in the number of detained persons from 4,402 in July 1952 to 2,225 in 1953, of whom 822 were in rehabilitation centres.

Lord Munster declared: "I cannot guarantee, any more than any one else, that trouble with very serious consequences may not break out again."

Lord Munster, dealing with questions raised earlier in the debate by Lord Ogmore as to

whether a United Nation was to be formed, said that during his recent visit to Singapore he had a press conference that the P. U. Government's policy was to favour a closer association or union between the two territories, but that the form and timing were matters for the Governments and people of the two territories should work out for themselves.

He then passed to a question whether the government thought that in the event of this union ultimately being formed, other British territories in that area would be associated with it.

Lord Munster said he would find it very difficult today to look ahead to foresee what form an association of the Federation of Malaya and other territories in South-East Asia might take.

Lord Munster said the British Government hoped a sufficient number of other countries would sign the tin agreement so that it could be brought into effect soon. This was "highly desirable" in the interests of Malaya.

He said it was "unfortunate" that the United States had decided not to take part. But he sincerely hoped they will reconsider that attitude at a later date," he added.

The United States had made it plain that they had no wish to prevent the agreement being brought into effect by other countries, he said.

Moreover they would free their own surplus stocks of tin.

US PARTNERSHIP

Lord Munster went on: "In view of that encouraging attitude we see no reason why this

WELCH SAUCEPAN GUIDES FIJANS TO 17-5 VICTORY OVER HONGKONG

By "PAK LO"

Yesterday afternoon the Fijians in their turn caused a surprise when they overcame the favoured Colony side by 17 points (3 tries, 1 goal, 1 drop goal) to 5 points (1 goal) at the Club ground.

The Fijians played the same type of game as they did against the Welch, and this time it came off as the Colony were not tackling as did the Welch, and the Fijians had been given the Welch saucepan to shoot at as it hung in the Colony's goal.

The Fijians began by entertaining the crowd to a war dance before the game began, to the obvious enjoyment of the spectators.

The Fijians kicked off and the Colony pressed and almost immediately were given a penalty on the Fijian 25. Craig took the kick but missed. Only a few seconds later, the Colony were given a second chance when the Fijians were penalised for feet up in the scrum. Smith, a scrum-half, and Kabuta, attempting to gather, knocked on and there was a scrum. The Colony heeded the ball back, but the fast tackling Fijians took the ball away from them and cleared the scrum.

The Colony pushed their way back with some nice foot rushes, and the Fijians backed the ball into touch. On the 25 the ball went from the line-out to Smith who attempted a drop at goal but failed.

Again the Colony attacked and a good three move, in which Collins joined, was unfortunately spoiled by a knock on.

In the tenth minute the Colony were awarded a penalty for feet up in the scrum, and Dangerfield took it.

Then at last we saw the Fijians really get going and from a line-out Dawai broke through the defence but did not pass to the main out-

side him, and he was well and truly tackled and the Colony cleared. Then just inside the Fijians' own half they were awarded a penalty and Radrod's kick was just short.

In the 16th minute Craig ran and kicked ahead and Petrie, following up well, took it on and then he kicked ahead and nearly gathered his own kick with no one in front of him, but knocked on, and the Fijians cleared.

The first score came in the 25th minute when the ball came out of a scrum on the Fijian side and went out to Naidole, who went tearing up the left wing, then across the middle, then back across again to the left wing, and scored well out, leaving the whole defence in a hopeless tangle.

Radrod's kick hit the upright and bounced off, 3-0.

Then, on the Fijian 25, Dangerfield missed a penalty, and the Fijians returned to the attack. From a line-out on the half way line the Fijians threw away in a lovely move, and Cava went well and then passed to Waqavolau, who in turn passed to Baba who scored the long kick, to make the half time score 6-0 in the Fijians' favour.

SECOND HALF
The Colony had plenty of the ball, but their three-

were inclined to run straight across the field instead of attempting to make ground, and their tackling was not as spirited as that of the Fijians.

The second half opened with the Colony attacking and a lovely kick for touch by Mildon found touch right on the Fijian line. The Fijians won however and touched down.

Back and forth middle play followed with the Colony looking the better, but they were unable to finish off their moves. Again the Fijians got away and from their own ten-yard line Dawai, in a terrific run, took the ball to the Colony ten-yard line. A scrum followed and the Fijians heeled and the ball went to Kabuta and he crossed the line. Radrod converted, 12-0.

A few minutes later and the Fijians got a penalty for barging in the line-out, but Radrod's kick missed. Smith wrapped out, but trying a short kick lost the ball to Qio who ran, then passed to Radrod, who then evaded a couple of men and passed back to Qio who scored well out. Radrod missed the long kick.

The Colony now began to use their feet and took the ball back into the enemy half where they executed a couple of wheels in the set scrums and gained quite a bit of ground. The whole defence, and Petrie just managed to get a hand to him which threw him off his balance sufficiently for Mildon to get near enough to tackle properly.

CONTINUALLY
The Fijians at this point never looked like losing and they were almost continually on the attack, but again and again when they had a man on either side of them they did not pass and were of course tackled and stopped.

The Colony three got away but the kick ahead was gathered by Baba who took the ball to the Colony 25 before he was tackled. The Fijians won the scrum and the ball went to Dawai who very coolly positioned himself and dropped a perfect goal to make it 17-5.

The Fijians kept up their attack but twice poor passing spoiled a lovely move and then on the half way line they were awarded a kick for a scrum infringement and Radrod took a DROP at goal and his kick had height, length and was only slightly off in direction.

The Fijians had just started another attack with Naidole leading when the whistle went for "no-side".

The game was well refereed by that decisive whistler, Doc Eberle. A grand game with plenty of speed but the passing of the Fijians was not all that could be wished, while the Colony's tackling lacked that necessary fervour.

Best of the Fijians were Baba, Dawai in the three and Radrod and Qio in the forwards. In the Colony side Craig, Collins and Eve were the best, though the whole of the Colony pack must be mentioned for their fast heading.

The Fijians play their last game against the Combined Services again on the Club ground on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Once again I am going to switch and favour the Fijians for Friday's game.

For a final snippet of news the Colony are soon going to lose the services of Farthing, Dangerfield, and Smith, all of whom are leaving on Saturday. For Friday's game... Combined Services: Eden, Dangerfield, Collins, Michie, Brenford, Mildon, Daniel, Eve, Excell, Farthing, Griffiths, Davey, Davidson, Owen.

Umpires Approve MCC Scheme

London, Mar. 10. Test match umpires Frank Chester and Frank Lee today approved the MCC scheme to employ umpires on a yearly basis.

Chester, who has recovered from an illness which forced him to give up umpiring during the Australian tour last year, said "I think the scheme provides an incentive for players to remain in the game." — China Mail Special.

TWINS JUMP BACK TO FORM



Leap frog seems to be a strange way to prepare for table tennis championships, but it is the outdoor exercise chosen by the Rowe twins — Rosalind (leaping) and Diane.

The girls, selected for the English team, are putting in plenty of open air training at their Ealing, London, club for the World Championships opening at Wembley on April 6.

Their outdoor training is added to hours of table tennis practice in the effort to reach tip-top form. They have even cut out smoking. — Reuterphoto.

Billy Knight Will Have To Master Another Service

By ALAN HOBY

When 18-year-old Billy Knight, Britain's brightest lawn tennis prospect since the war, returns to England this month, he will have to master yet another service.

For this potential Fred Perry—the first English boy ever to win the Australian Junior Championship—is due for his call-up.

Mr. Alfred W. Knight, Billy's father, told me: "My son registered for National Service before he left for Australia last year. We rather hope he will join the RAF."

With two years in uniform with the Lawn Tennis Association's long-term plan to make left-handed Billy Knight the spearhead of a team capable of bringing the Davis Cup back to the Old Country.

Says Mr. Knight senior: "Another summer of competitive play, including Wimbledon, followed by another winter in Australia, and Billy would be ready to break into world class."

"Mind you, there is absolutely no question of Billy dodging his military training. He wouldn't be happy otherwise. Nor would we."

Since his outstanding achievement in winning the Australian "Juniors", Knight has been attending the world-famous tennis school run by the lynx-eyed Australian Davis Cup manager, Harry Hopman.

The young Englishman has been glad to go to bed every night after carrying out the following rigorous schedule:

9.30-12.30 p.m. — practice; 12.30-1.30 p.m. — P.T.; 2.30-3.30 p.m. — more practice under a blazing sun. Finally, Hopman's happy band of martyrs do a brisk run round Sydney's version of the White City.

Australia's tennis stars are the finest and fastest in the world. In a letter home Billy Knight reveals part of the Australian secret.

To strengthen their stomach muscles two players lie down facing one another. Then the ankles of both men are tied together. A medicine ball is given to one who raises himself to a sitting position and throws

Rocky Marciano — The Beau Of New York

BY A BOXING CORRESPONDENT

Rocky Marciano, the 29-year-old Heavyweight Champion of the World, has become the Beau of New York. The former ditch-digger has taken on the elegant "British Look" in clothes. His manager in this transformation has been his wife Barbara.

So now you can see Rocky in an Anthony Eden homburg, a city man's dark coat and striped trousers—looking at his wrist watch as he dashes off to the gymnasium.

Or you can see him more relaxed in a pork-pie hat, bow tie, tweed jacket, and flannels—and Edwardian waistcoat.

Mrs. Marciano will be advising the Beau when he buys his first white tie and tails after June 17.

On that night he fights Erard Charles in defence of his title.

MORE CLOTHES

You see, after each fight the Beau buys more clothes. After beating Joe Louis, he bought an overcoat, two suits, hats, shirts, and neckties to the value of £200.

He celebrated his victory over Roland La Starza by buying a white dinner suit.

He now owns 20 suits and 40 pairs of shoes. There are a lot of suits and lots of shoes for a man who did not earn £45 until his seventh professional fight.

At the Catskills resort where he is to train for his June fight, he told me, "I'm definitely considering ordering a Savile-row suit when I get some time off from training."

The man who has knocked out 40 of his 45 opponents said "I've become so interested in the conservative English way of dressing that I'm sending away for special literature."

"I'm trying to learn more about it. Barbara likes me in bankers' grey, deep blues and browns. She advises and encourages me."

"FATTER WILD"

"I think the way the American man dresses is rather wild. The colours are at times too loud. Not my style at all. I'm

NEW BRITISH HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING HOPE

London, Mar. 10.

On the strength of a knockout in his first professional fight, British boxing fans were lauding Joe Erskine as the long-sought-after heavyweight hope.

Erskine, 5 feet 11½ ins, 199 pounds and 20 years old, knocked out Alf Price in 10 seconds of the second round last night with what the Daily Mirror called "a killer punch."

The Mirror headlined its story: "At last—a heavyweight hope for Britain."

There has not been a British champion since the days of Tommy Burns and Bob Fitzsimmons, and the Mirror was joined by the Daily Express which called Erskine a "world hope" adding: "But he's in for punishment."

Erskine, who does not leave the Army until August, was billed by the promoters as the next heavyweight champion of Great Britain. — United Press.

23 LAWN BOWLERS WANT TO GO TO THE EMPIRE GAMES

Hongkong lawn bowlers aspiring to represent the Colony at the Empire Games in Vancouver from July 30 to August 7, 1954, have been given two more weeks to make up their minds.

At a General Committee Meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association held at the office of Messrs Union Trading Co. Ltd. yesterday it was unanimously decided that entries will be left open until the Annual General Meeting of the Association which has been fixed for March 24, 1954. It was revealed that only 23 entries have been received so far.

In view of the impending Annual General Meeting of the Association, those present at yesterday's meeting agreed that the whole subject of organising Hongkong's team be left to the incoming committee, who are recommended to appoint a Selection Committee at the earliest opportunity.

The Lawn Bowls Association hopes to raise at least \$5,000 towards this fund and recommends to the incoming committee that among other ways and means of raising its share of the expenses, it write to the various clubs in the Colony asking for voluntary donations.

THEY WILL NEVER AGREE ON WHO WAS THE GREATEST HEAVYWEIGHT

New York, Mar. 10.

In a recent poll by a New York newspaper four veteran boxing men were asked to choose the all-time greatest heavyweight boxer, and two named Jim Jeffries, one named Jack Johnson and one picked Jack Dempsey.

Those are the names which usually are mentioned the most when boxing men argue this fascinating question, a question which never can be answered.

Various other heavyweights are mentioned in discussion of single specific all-time bests—Joe Louis was the fastest with his hands, Bob Fitzsimmons had the hardest single punch, Jim Corbett was the most skilful boxer, Gene Tunney was the brainiest—but it usually is Jeffries, Johnson and Dempsey in the overall all-time arguments, with John L. Sullivan also getting some attention.

"Jeffries had everything—gameness, strength, he could box and he could slug and you could not hurt him," said 80-year-old Dan Morgan, who managed four world champions during his many years as a boxing member. Jeffries twice kayoed Fitzsimmons, the hardest hitter I ever saw, and he kayoed Corbett, the master boxer."

Joe Woodman, who managed world bantamweight champ Jimmy Walsh 40 years ago, also chose Jeffries as the "all-time best."

MURDEROUS PUNCH
Francis Albertini, a boxing publicity man who has seen most of the great ones, named Dempsey as the greatest. "Jack had a murderous punch and a natural fighting ability, and he could take punches, too," said Albertini.

Jimmy Bronson, a veteran manager and promoter, liked Johnson.

"He really learned his trade; he excelled at defensive skill and could pick off punches at arm's length and immediately counter," said Bronson.

Billy Roche, former referee and manager, said in 1948, when he was 80 years old, that Sullivan was the best. Roche had actually seen every Champion from Sullivan onward, which gives his opinion weight.

"At his peak, when he was a trim young man of 5 ft. 10½ inches and just under 160 pounds, Sullivan was the best," insisted Roche. "Fighters from all parts of the world feared Sullivan and none lasted more than four rounds. And even when Sullivan was old and heavy, it took the young and fast Corbett 21 rounds to knock John L. out."

Roche admitted Johnson's defensive skill but pointed out that Johnson would not lead.

He puts Dempsey no better than seventh on his all-time list because Dempsey was easy to hit, and Joe Louis is eighth for the same reason. Roche placed Jeffries second in his list and then came Fitzsimmons, Johnson, Corbett, Tunney, Dempsey and Louis.

"But many questions can never be answered. For instance, Louis was easy to hit but was fast of hand; would Louis have beaten Dempsey to the punch? And Louis had amazing recuperative powers; his head cleared quickly after a knock-down. Could he have risen to beat Dempsey or Johnson or Sullivan? Would Jeffries have been effective against Dempsey's crouch and weave? What do you think?—United Press.

SHEK-O GOLF

Winners of the February competitions at the Shek-O Country Club were:

Medal Pool
"A" Section—H.G. Banham (10) Nett 64.
"B" Section—S.M. Backe (14) Nett 64.

Bogey Pool
"A" Section—H.G. Banham (10) 1 up.

"B" Section—C.J.D. Law (18) 1 up.

Similar competitions are being run throughout March. On April 11 a return match will be played against the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, at Fanling, and Shek-O members who wish to play are requested to put their names down on the list at the Clubhouse. The list closes on April 4.

Mexican Near World Record For 100 Metres Free Style

Mexico City, Mar. 10.

The Mexican sprint ace, Otello Holguin, turned in the fastest 100 metres ever swim in Latin America to pace Mexico to a first-day lead in the Central American Games swimming today.

Holguin trimmed five seconds off the meet record and was within four-tenths of a second of the world record as he ploughed through the two-lap elimination heat in 55.8 seconds.

The young Mexican's performance in qualifying for the 100 metres final overshadowed the two Championships won on the opening day of the Central American swim trials.

Gilberto Martinez, 20-year-old Colombian man, upset the defending champion, Tenu Gutierrez of Mexico, to take the 1,500 metres free style event in 20 mins. 16.3 secs. — United Press.

ON THE RECORD No Decathlon For Naidole

If the Decathlon were part of the programme of the Empire Games at Vancouver this summer, the man who would win it hands down would be Tomasi Naidole, the left wing three-quarter of the Fijian Infantry Regiment rugby team now visiting Hongkong.

Naidole surprised the whole athletic world last year by winning four titles at the Malayan AAA Championships at Kuala Lumpur—the 440 Yards Hurdles in 54.9 seconds, the 120 Yards High Hurdles in 15.0 seconds, the Hop, Step and Jump at 48 feet 5 inches and the Long Jump at 21 feet 10½ inches.

He is a potential Olympic Champion in the D.C. title—a ten-event all-round test. He holds the Fijian record for 800 Yards, has run the Quarter Mile in 50 seconds, and the Mile in 5 minutes.

He has cleared nearly 5 feet in the High Jump and 10 feet in the Pole Vault. He has run 100 Yards in 10 seconds dead, has a best Shot Put of nearly 39 feet of his credit, a Discus Throw of about 120 feet and a Javelin Throw of about 150 feet. He has undergone to each's course under Sid Coleman, now coach of the Singapore AAA team for the Asian and Empire Games, and he knows what the Decathlon is all about.

Naidole will return to the Fiji Islands shortly after the rugby team returns to Singapore. Another member of the team, Oriol Dawai, is also a scrapper for the Empire Games. He has run the 100 Yards in 9.9 seconds and cleared 6 feet 2 inches in the High Jump.

Naidole and Dawai are two of eight Fijian athletes—two of them women—who will go to the Empire Games. With Jessie Levua, who recently ran the 100 Yards in 9.7 seconds and the 220 in 21.9 seconds, and one more athlete they will compete in the 440 Yards Relay among other events.

The Fijian all-rounder, already hailed by many European sports publications as one of the greatest Decathlon prospects in years, thinks his best chance at Vancouver is in the 440 Yards Hurdles. He thinks he can get under 55 seconds and possibly close to 53.

His best hop, step and jump was accomplished at Johore shortly before the Malayan AAA Championships when he cleared exactly 49 feet after overstepping the take-off board by a sixteenth of an inch. He doesn't fancy himself for much more, but thinks he can get near 28 feet in the Long Jump.

One of the most promising athletes in the Fiji Islands today, Naidole told me, is Manua, a 16-year-old schoolboy who, following the footsteps of Fiji's first Empire Champion, Matalaka Tuakau, and has already a 48-foot Shot Put to his credit. Tuakau was on the 51-foot mark last year.

The Fijians were entertained by the Hongkong Football Club last night to one of the HKFC's now famous steak and kidney pudding dinners. Rugby first made its appearance in the Fiji Islands in 1936. It gradually displaced soccer, which had a firm hold in the Islands. An interesting point is that there were originally advocates of the theory that the game was unsuitable to the Fijian temperament. They have been proved so very "RECORDED."

South American Swim Record
Buenos Aires, Mar. 10. Beatriz Rhode of the Buenos Aires Municipal Club today broke the South American 100 Metres Breast Stroke record when she swam the distance in one minute 29.9 seconds. The former record of one minute 29.1 seconds was set by Maria Schubert in 1949. — United Press.

THE GAMBOLS

POINT 31

SCIENTISTS made Surf TO MAKE WASHING easier

Barry Appleby

BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"TUNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 12th Mar.
"PAKHOI"	Shanghai	8 p.m. 12th Mar.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Menado	13th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 13th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10th Mar.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Kure, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama & Kobe	3 p.m. 12th Mar.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	2nd Apr.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

	Leads	Sails
"AUTOMEDON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Mar. 14th Mar.
"ATREUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Mar. 24th Mar.
"BELLEROPHON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Mar. 25th Mar.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	30th Apr. 6th Apr.
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Apr. 14th Apr.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

	Sails	Arrives
S. "BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool	Rotterdam
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	do
S. "ALCINOUS"	do	do
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	do
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	do
G. "PERSEUS"	do	do
S. "LAONIDES"	10th Mar.	13th Mar.
G. "ANCHISES"	24th Mar.	22nd Apr.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load and discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"TELEMACHUS"	Sailed	Sailed	11th Mar.
"DONA NATE"	do	do	2nd Apr.
"MANGALORE"	do	do	17th Apr.
"AJAX"	12th Mar.	2nd Apr.	2nd May
"HAINAN"	25th Mar.	10th Apr.	16th May

SAILINGS for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and JAPAN

	Loads	Sails
"BATAAN"	14th Mar.	20th Apr.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	14th Apr.	6th Apr.
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Apr.	20th Apr.

Accepting cargo for Kingston and in Central & South American ports on through bills of lading

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK/Manila/B. N. Borneo (DC-3)	9:00 a.m. Tue. & Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	9:00 a.m. Wednesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7:00 a.m. Thursday
HK/Bangkok/Rangoon/Catcutta (DC-4)	12:00 noon Friday

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For particulars please apply to:

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 3033/5

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.

Saturday 30 cents

Subscription: \$6.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00

per month, U.K., British Possessions

and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the

Editor, business communications and

advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).

Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 52318

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS

\$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,

Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25

cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS

10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ART LIFE PHOTOGRAPHS for

Artists/Commissioners studio

ideas. Negatives for sale. 35c/DOZ

(Studio C.H. Mono House, London,

W.C.1 England)

FOR SALE

"COLUMBI" COPPERPLATE Copy-

ing. Pencil, Red, Blue, Green,

Yellow, Brown, Black. 42 per

gross, \$4 per net. 35c/DOZ

Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Hong Kong)

Notice to Shareholders Ordinary Yearly Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 26th day of March, 1954, at Noon, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1953 and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1953.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors.

Closing of Transfer Books.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed from the 18th March, 1954 to the 26th March, 1954, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. B. S. THOMSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1954.

NOTICE

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Green Room of the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon, on Thursday, 18th March 1954, at 6.00 p.m.

AGENDA

1. President's Report.
2. Adoption of Annual Report and Accounts.
3. Election of Officers and Members of the General Committee.
4. Any other Business.

It is requested that members should make every effort to attend this meeting.

By Order of the General Committee,
H. M. G. FORSGATE,
Hon. Secretary.

All residents, members or not, are cordially invited; but only members will be allowed to vote.

Membership forms may be had on application to P. O. Box 1752, Kowloon.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

Space for commercial

advertising should be

booked not later than

noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL 48 hours

before date of publication.

Special Announcements

and Classified Advertis-

ments as usual.

Donaldson Line To Leave Pacific

Glasgow, Mar. 10.

Donaldson Line Limited of Glasgow is to withdraw from the Pacific coast service and dispose of certain of its ships.

This was revealed by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. F. A. Donaldson, in a statement to shareholders.

He said directors of the Company considered that to build modern ships for the Pacific trade at today's high cost would be uneconomic. It had therefore been decided to withdraw from the Pacific coast service and an arrangement had been made with the Blue Star Line to cover the berth.

Certain ships from the Pacific coast service would be sold in addition to three of the oldest ships in Canadian trade, which have already been disposed of and which are now replaced by modern tonnage.—Reuter.

Orsova Steams At 26 Knots

Glasgow, Mar. 10.

The Orient liner "Orsova" proved herself the fastest ship in the England-Australia trade with an average speed for 20 knots in trials off Scotland.

She is also expected to be the fastest ship in the Southern Pacific when she begins plying the Sydney-San Francisco route next year.—China Mail Special.

Bridge To Span The Yangtse

Singapore, Mar. 11.

Peiking Radio announced that a new bridge—"as high as a ten-storey building"—is being built which will span the Yangtse River from Wuchang to Hanyang.

The radio said the bridge would link Canton and Peiking by joining two railways which now end at the banks of the Yangtse.

Russian engineers are working with Chinese on the project, it added.—China Mail Special.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

HONGKONG to MARSEILLES in 24 days.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" sailing March 27th

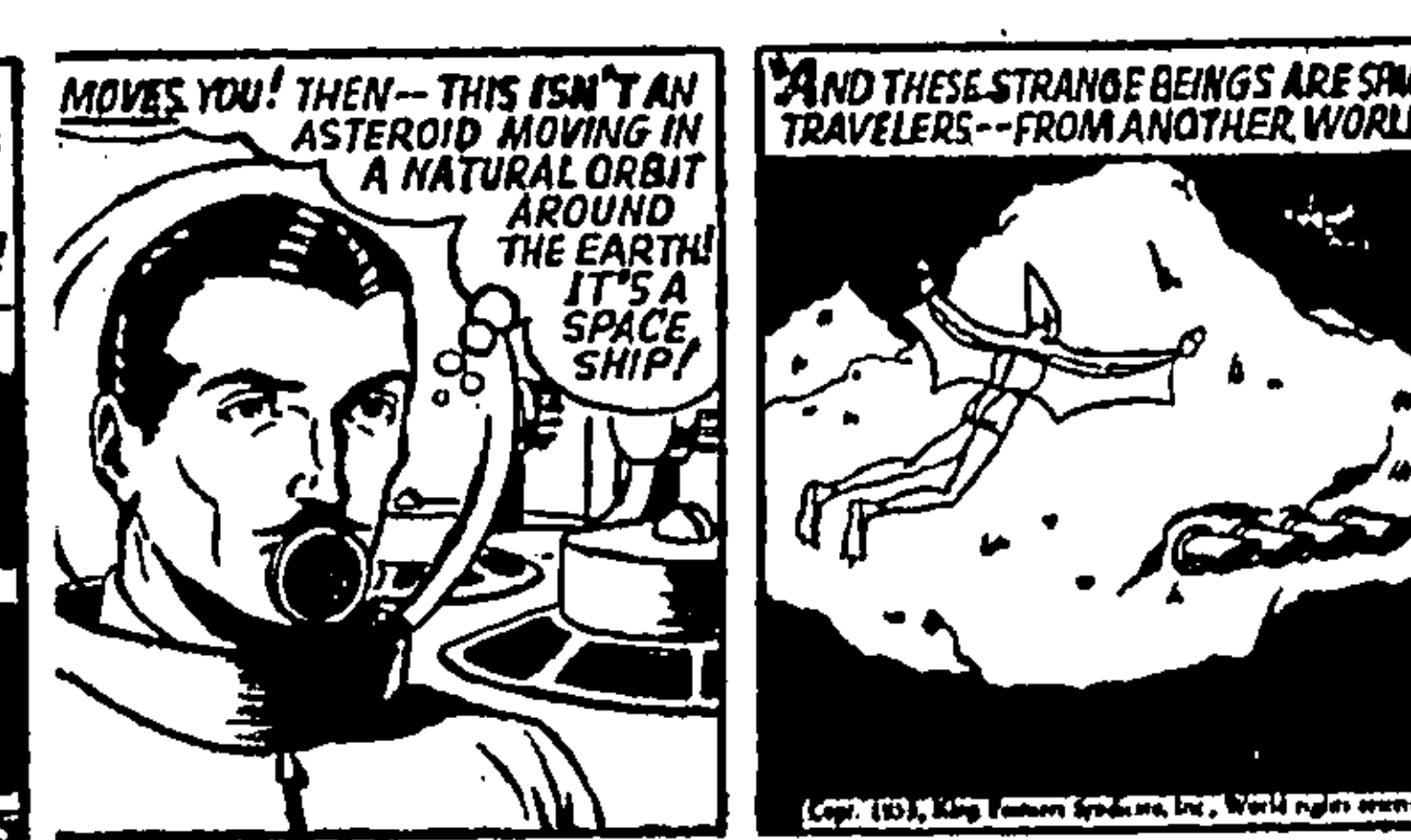
"VIET-NAM" sailing April 22nd

HONGKONG to CASABLANCA in 30 days.

"ANADYR" sailing March 17th

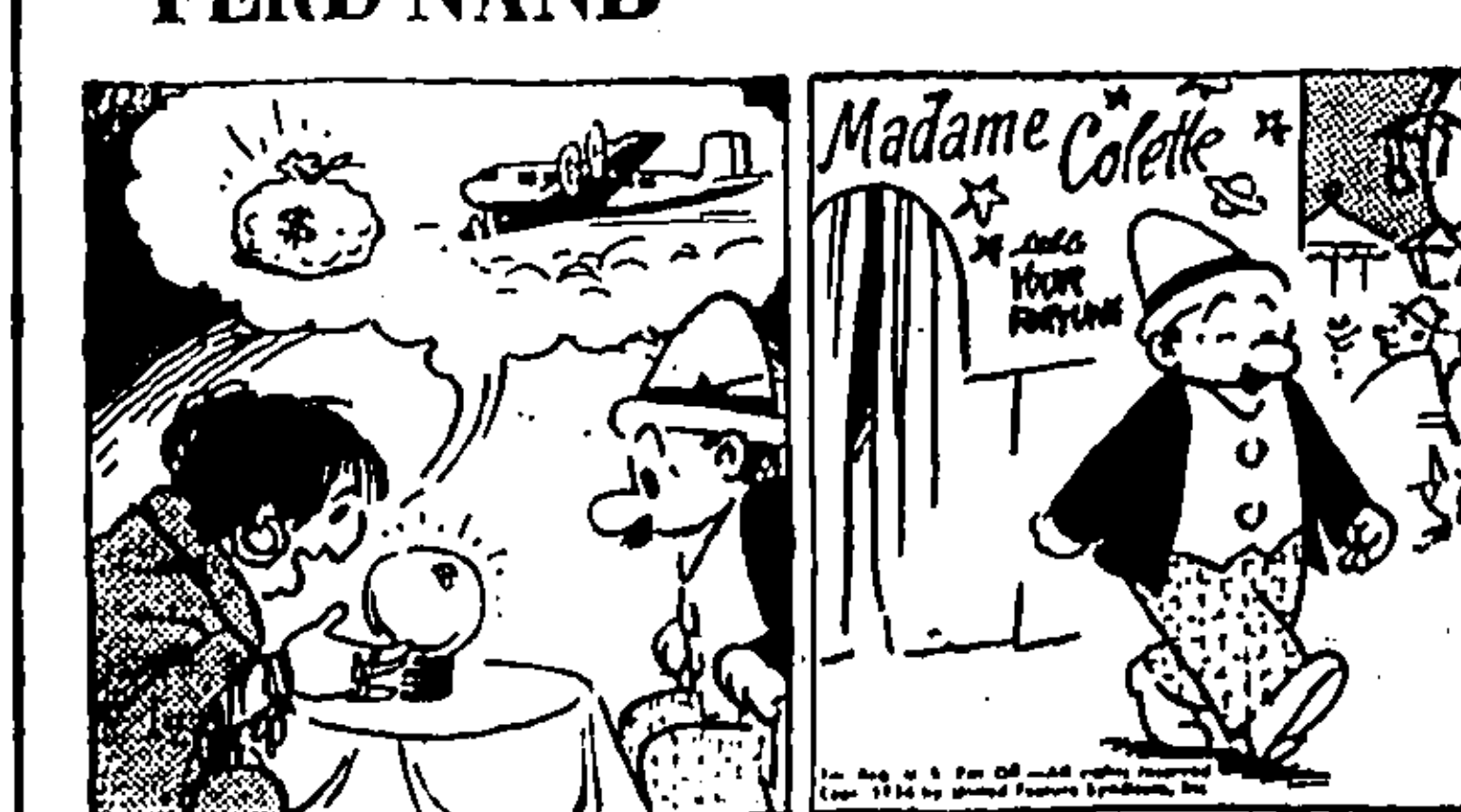
"IRAQUADY" sailing April 22nd

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

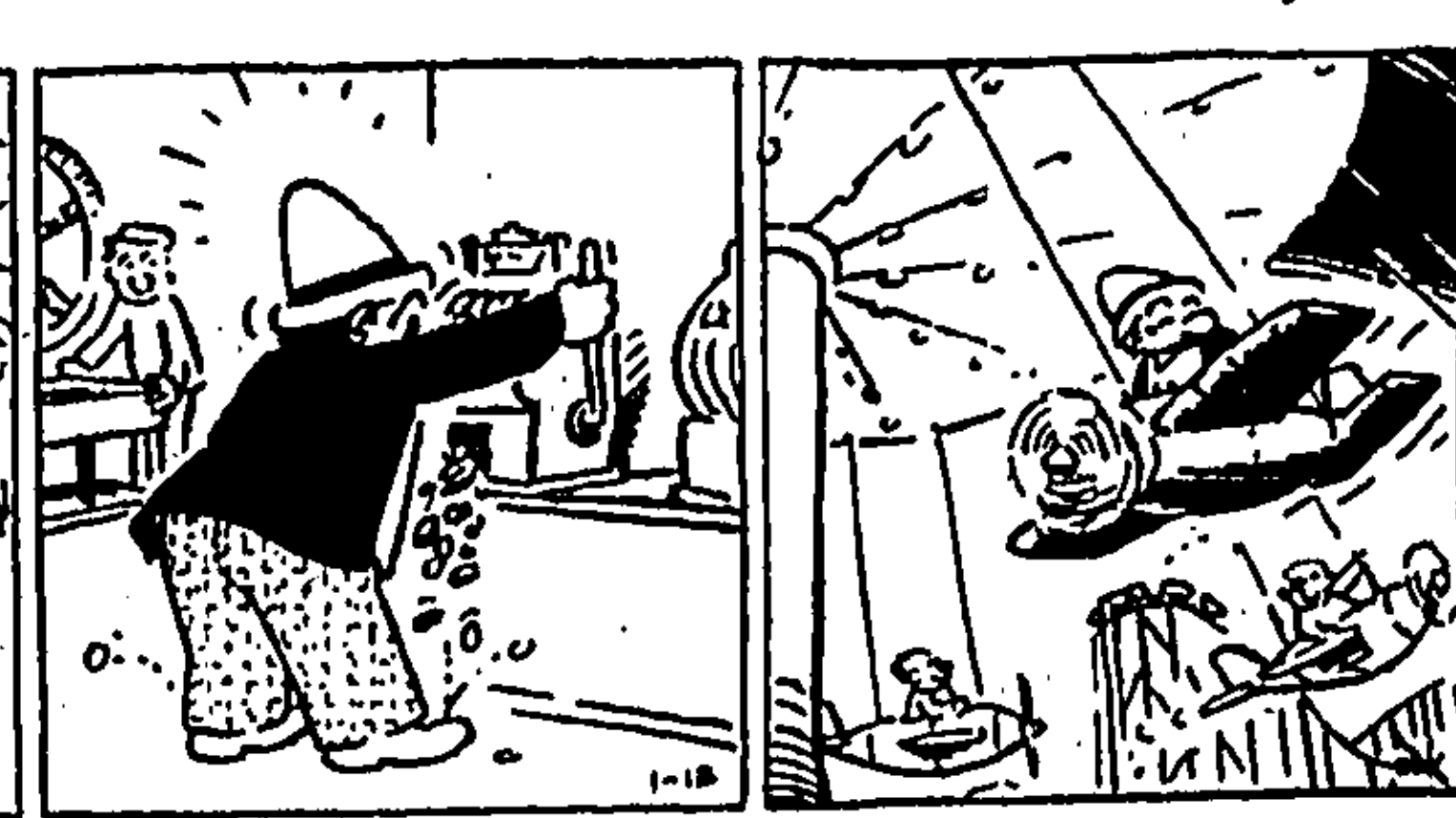


By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

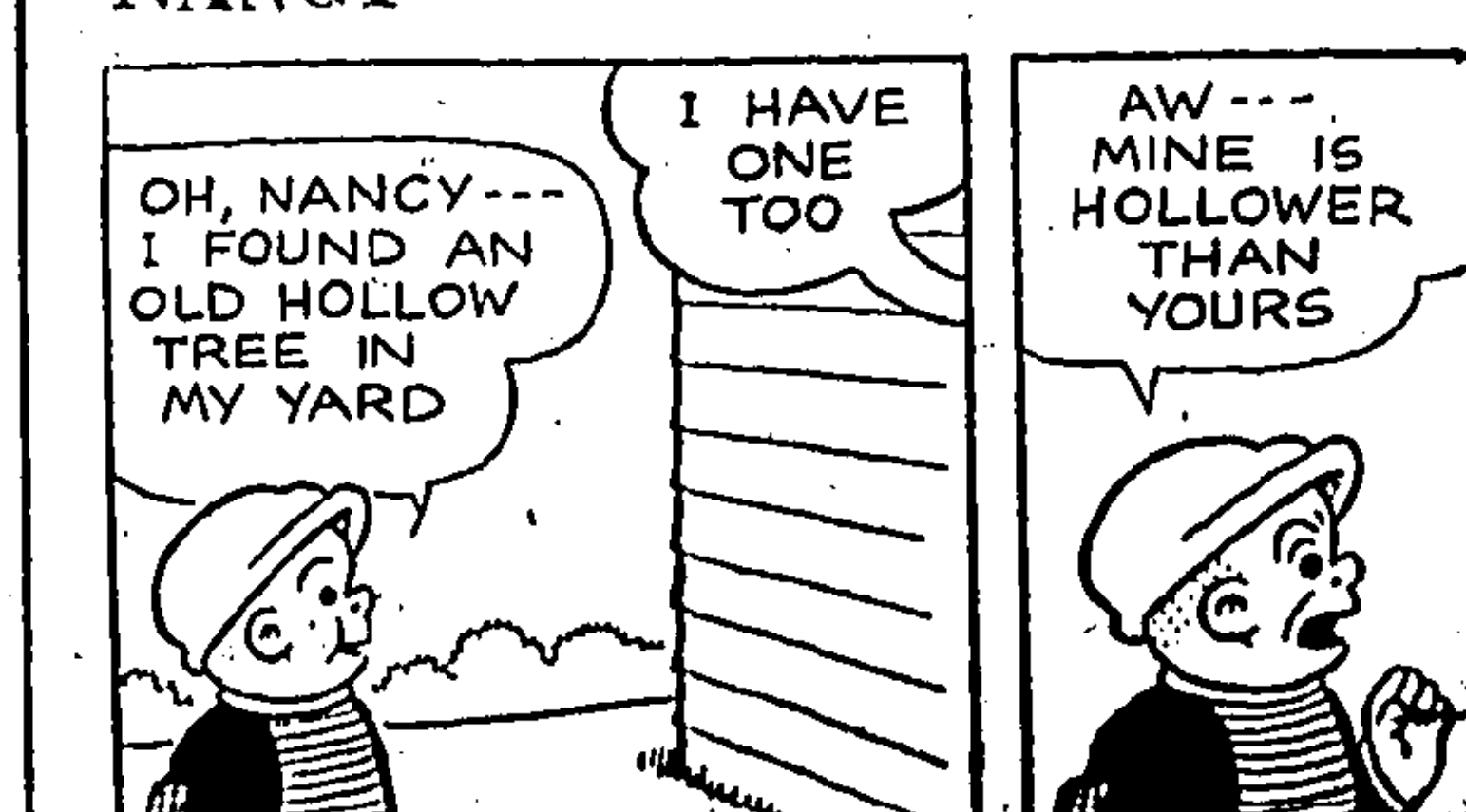
FERD'NAND



By Mik



NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	4th March	6th April
"CORFU"	10th March	17th April
"CHUSAN"	19th March	26th April
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	12th March	12th April
"CORFU"	19th April	10th May
"CHUSAN"	2nd May	31st May

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"SOMALI"	21st March	U.K. via Straits
Homewards	Loading	For
"SINGAPORE"	7th April	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if convenient offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"ANSHUN"	due 17th Mar.	from Calcutta
	sails 18th Mar.	for Japan
"SIRDHANA"	due 22nd Mar.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
	sails 23rd Mar.	

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OZARDA"	due 14th Mar.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basrah direct. Other Persian Gulf Ports via Bombay
	sails 15th Mar.	
"ORDIA"	due 16th Mar.	for Japan
	sails 17th Mar.	
"ORMARA"	due 31st Mar.	for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basrah direct. Other Persian Gulf Ports via Bombay
	sails 1st Apr.	
"ORNA"	due 2nd Apr.	from Persian Gulf
	sails 4th Apr.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 23rd Mar.	from Japan
	sails 24th Mar.	for Lee, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
"NELLORE"	due 27th Mar.	from Australia
	sails 28th Mar.	for Japan
"NELLORE"	due 10th Apr.	from Japan
	sails 20th Apr.	for Auckland, Wellington, Sydney & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Mar. 13 from Singapore.

Sails Mar. 13 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Mar. 20 from Manila.

Sails Mar. 21 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"LAO"

In Port Loading

Sails Mar. 11 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

"THAI"

Arrives Mar. 25 from Sandakan.

Sails Mar. 26 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A (Incorporated in the Republic of Panama With Limited Liability)

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293, Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Threat To Jap Silk Exports To US

Washington, Mar. 10.

About half of all Japanese silk piecegoods sold to the United States, and possibly more, might be barred under application of the new Textile Flammability Law, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said. Although he did not have specific information on exactly which silks would be affected by the law, he expected that a majority of the imports would be affected since Japan exported mainly sheer goods to the United States.

The situation had been investigated by the Embassy spokesman said, and it was determined that the only way the application of the law to Japanese silk textiles could be postponed, or the restriction relaxed, would be through Congressional action.

He added that the Embassy has had some discussion with the State Department, but did not specifically recommend that the Department urge Congress to amend the law.

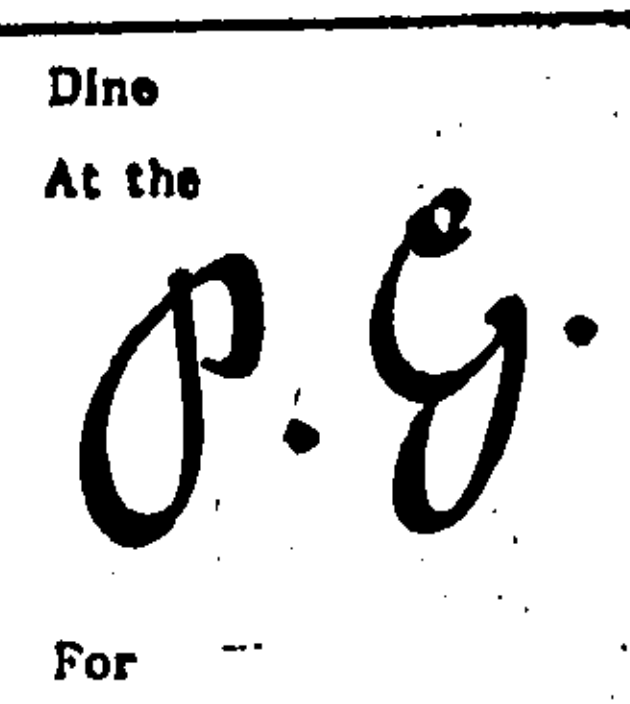
No such recommendation could be made, he said, until it was determined specifically which fabrics would be affected. He doubted that the State Department was in a position to recommend such a revision of the law, which goes in effect on July 1. He felt that American importers of Japanese and European fabrics probably would have more influence with their Congressmen than the Embassy working through the State Department.—China Mail Special.

'Quake In Persia

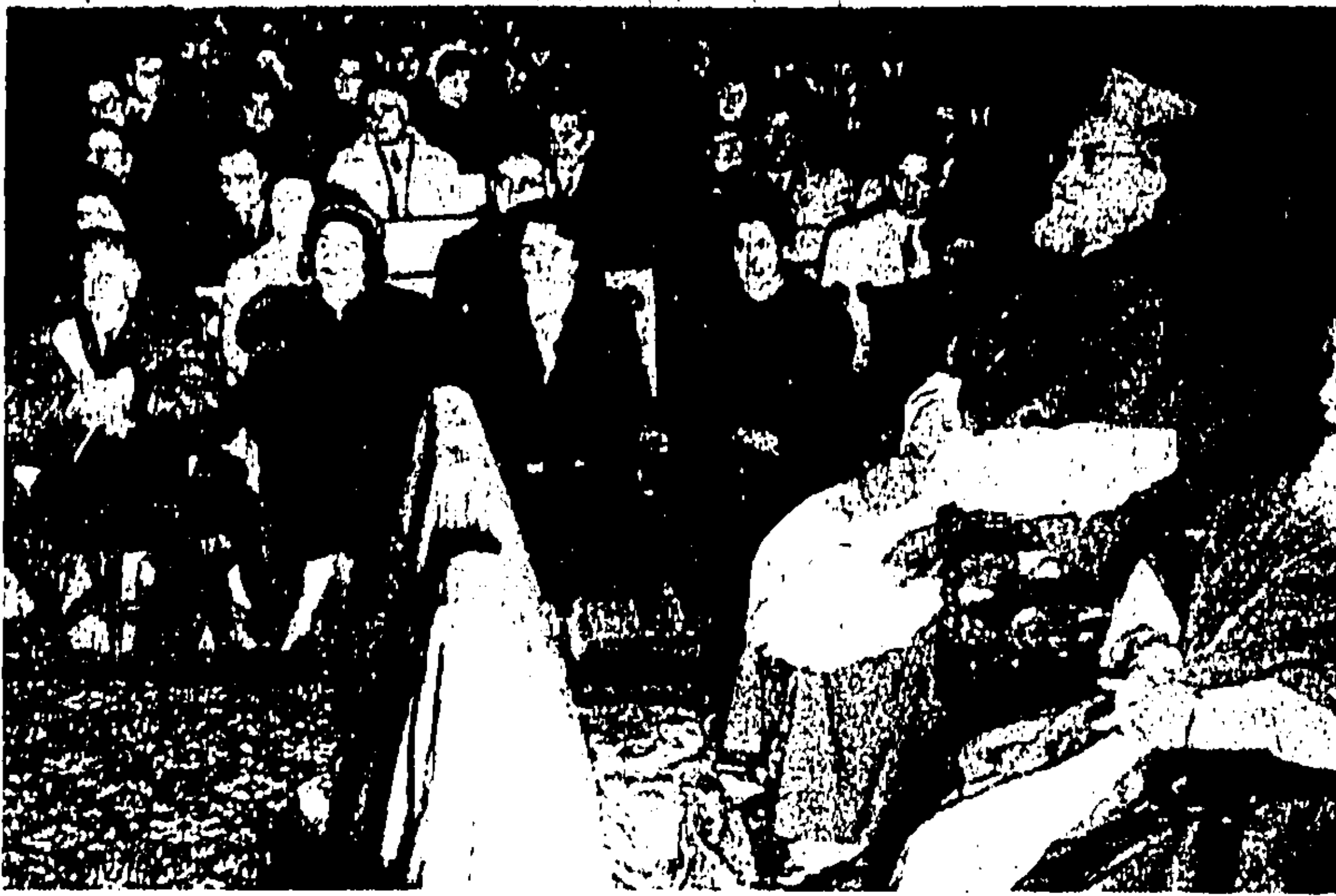
Teheran, Mar. 10.

Reports from Isfahan said today that an earthquake rocked the area on Monday, killing two persons and injuring scores in the village of Arvin.

The reports said all houses were destroyed.—United Press



Lisbon's Catholics Remember Cardinal Minszenty



Over a thousand Catholics attended a service at the St. Domingos Church, Lisbon, recently, to mark the fifth anniversary of the life sentence passed on Cardinal Minszenty, the Primate of Hungary. Among those attending was Admiral Horthy, the former Regent of Hungary, and the Archduke of Austria. Picture shows: Admiral Horthy and members of his family sitting in the first row of the congregation.—Express Photo.

"Treated Like Beasts," Two Men Allege

Complaints Of Ill-Treatment Of Coloured People In South African Prisons

Johannesburg, March 10.

An African journalist who deliberately sought a prison sentence has caused a renewal of the controversy over the treatment of non-European prisoners in Transvaal prisons.

In January, Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and like his father a disciple of passive resistance, was sent to prison for his part in the "Defiance of Unjust Laws" campaign. Gandhi was accused of entering an African location without a permit, and he served 25 days in gaol at Germiston, a railway town near Johannesburg.

On his release he wrote an article in an African monthly magazine, "Drum", alleging that African prisoners were beaten up, kicked and slapped and treated "like beasts."

His allegations were in "Drum" he alleges mediated by the South African native prisoners at Johannesburg Central gaol are to be asked Mr. V. R. Verster and by the and kicked and "generally Minister of Justice, Mr. Charles treated like beasts."

Humiliated

He said prisoners were humiliated and left in a worse mental state than before they entered. "The conditions of the prison were full of foul language."

Some of the prisoners were humiliated and humiliated, and whenever prisoners had to do more severe and much oftener than the prison officials themselves, and often in the presence of white or black warders. "One African doing ten years was responsible for the in-and-out movements of the in-and-out prisoners. Though I was a short-term prisoner, I too, had to take orders from him."

At each time they had to strip, then jump into the air and clap their hands, in case

they had anything hidden in their bodies.

Neither soap nor a towel was supplied at the showers. Prisoners were told to skip around in order to get dry.

For the slightest mistake they were kicked or slapped in the face, especially at meal times and when undressing for a search after coming back from outside work.

In the cells the long-term prisoners, who mixed with the short-term prisoners, thrashed prisoners more severely and much oftener than the prison officials themselves, and often in the presence of white or black warders.

"One African doing ten years was responsible for the in-and-out movements of the in-and-out prisoners. Though I was a short-term prisoner, I too, had to take orders from him."

At each time they had to strip, then jump into the air and clap their hands, in case

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

BRITISH SHIPYARDS HIT

Another Upward Twist In Costs Spiral

Appreciating to the full the need to stabilise, if not to reduce, their costs in order to attract new work, shipbuilders in Great Britain have a further cause for anxiety in the Government's decision to allow a 10 per cent increase in railway, dock and canal charges from March 1, says the London Journal of Commerce.

In addition to the effect, direct and indirect, of this increase, shipbuilders have also before them the prospect of a recommendation being made for higher wages to members of the shipbuilding and engineering unions when the Minister of Labour's court of inquiry issues its findings.

Not only do these charges mean that it is impossible to stabilise the cost of new tonnage; they must necessarily defer the return to fixed prices.

Even when the effects of higher transport charges and, perhaps, higher wages have been ascertained, it seems inevitable that if fixed prices could then be quoted for new ships, they would be considerably more than most owners are at present prepared to pay.

As for the effect of higher railway freight charges, it has been pointed out by Mr. H. S. Vian-Smith, secretary of the home affairs and transport division of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, that it takes four tons of raw materials to produce one ton of steel, and each of these four tons will have to bear a 10 per cent increase in freight charges to get it to the steel works.

When they have been turned into steel, consumers will have to pay another 10 per cent increase to move the ton of steel, and so on all the way down to the finished product.

SERIOUS

In terms of ships, as finished products, these cumulative increases will be serious, and must lessen the advantage British shipbuilders have enjoyed over foreign competitors in having cheaper steel, even though supplies have been inadequate.

Conditions over which shipbuilders have little, if any, control are clearly increasing the danger of sufficient steel being available only when there is a shortage of new tonnage to be fabricated from it. In addition to the meeting a heavier charge for steel, estimated at several shillings a ton, shipbuilders will also be confronted with an increase in the price of coal of about 2s. to 4s. a ton, which, in turn, will be reflected in electricity charges.

The outlook for the industry this year is, therefore, one from which those engaged in it can derive little comfort.

The existence of an order book of some 54 m. gross tons affords a form of temporary cushion, as it were, but,

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Mar. 10. Rubber futures prices closed today as follows:—
No. 1 rubber per lb. 33½-34½
April 33½-34½
May 33½-34½
June 33½-34½
No. 2 rubber per lb. 32½-33½
March 32½-33½
No. 3 rubber per lb. 32½-33½
April 32½-33½
No. 4 rubber per lb. 31½-32½
March 31½-32½
Spot rubber unbleached 47-49
Black crepe 47-49
No. 1 pale crepe 63-64
No. 2 pale crepe 63-64

NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Mar. 10. Rubber futures, firmly closed unchanged to five points lower with sales of 63 contracts. The market eased on lack of buyer interest. Consumers were holding off.
Spot No. 1 RSS were quoted by traders at 19 ¾ cents pound off ¼ cent. Future closings were:—
March 19.90
April 19.85
May 19.80
June 19.75
Sept. 19.60
Oct. 19.55
Nov. 19.50
Dec. 19.45
Jan. 19.40
Feb. 19.35
March 19.30

LONDON MARKET
London, Mar. 10. The rubber market was steady with No. 1 RSS spot quoted at 16 pence per lb. Prices:—
No. 1 RSS spot 16½-16½
No. 2 RSS spot 16½-16½
April 16½-16½
May 16½-16½
June 16½-16½
Sept. 16½-16½
Oct. 16½-16½
Nov. 16½-16½
Dec. 16½-16½
Jan. 16½-16½
Feb. 16½-16½
March 16½-16½
General market, off basis, 16½-16½
March 16½-16½
April 16½-16½
May 16½-16½
June 16½-16½
Sept. 16½-16½
Oct. 16½-16½
Nov. 16½-16½
Dec. 16½-16½
Jan. 16½-16½
Feb. 16½-16½
March 16½-16½

London Metal Prices

London, Mar. 10. The tin market was steady. Spot fell 1½ sterling to £270 ¾ and three-month rose ¾ to £282 ¾.

Turnover in the afternoon session was 65 tons, but none was for cash sale.

The copper market was quiet with zinc strong and lead steady. Prices closed in the afternoon session as follows:—

Tin spot 105 105 105
3-month 105 105 105
Copper spot 22½ 22½ 22½
3-month 22½ 22½ 22½
Lead March 89½ 89½ 89½
June 89½ 89½ 89½
Zinc March 73½ 73½ 73½
June 73½ 73½ 73½

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Mar. 10. Metal prices continued their current advance today.

A leading custom smelter boosted the price of lead at New York ¼ cent to 13 cents per pound.

The price of zinc advanced ½ cent a pound to 9½ cents per lb.—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, Mar. 10. Prices per bushel in cents:—
Closing Prices
Wheat, No. 2, red 23½-24½
Spot 23½-24½
May 23½-24½
July 23½-24½
Sept. 23½-24½
Dec. 23½-24½
Wheat, No. 2, yellow 23½-24½
Spot 23½-24½
May 23½-24½
July 23½-24½
Sept. 23½-24½
Dec. 23½-24½
Corn, No. 2, yellow 19½-20½
Spot 19½-20½
May 19½-20½
July 19½-20½
Sept. 19½-20½
Dec. 19½-20½
Soybeans, No. 2, yellow 21½-22½
Spot 21½-22½
May 21½-22½
July 21½-22½
Sept. 21½-22½
Dec. 21½-22½
Soybeans, No. 2, green 21½-22½
Spot 21½-22½
May 21½-22½
July 21½-22½
Sept. 21½-22½
Dec. 21½-22½

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Mar. 10. Grain futures were generally lower on the board of trade today. Most of the grains were close to their day's low within a half hour of the close.

A market service reported from New York that Western Germany has given space for movement of 80,000 tons of corn from the United States for shipment in April and May.

Wheat closed up 1½ to 2½ cents, soybeans off 1½ to 2½ cents.

At Winnipeg, wheat was priced at 17½ cents per bushel for No. 3 Northern, and for No. 4, it was at 16½ cents.—United Press.

Tank With A Teapot

Berlin, Mar. 10. Tea is so vital for the British Army that even the giant 54-ton Centurion tank has as standard equipment a special electric teapot, the Berlin Observer, weekly United States Army newspaper here reported.

The most remarkable thing about a British soldier is his craving for tea, the American paper said. Its reporter, Private Gerry Tavernier, 38, Worcester Street, South Bridge, Massachusetts, was writing on his visit to the British tank. — China Mail Special.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$820,004.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HSBC Bank 1635 1635 5 1040
East Asia 100 100 100 100

INSURANCE
Lombard 33 33 10 4 600
Union 855 855 10 4 600

Underwriters 7 7 20 21 600

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 70 70 20 21 600
Doek 20 20 21 600

PROVIDENT (Old) 13 13 13 13 600
(New) 13 13 13 13 600

Shal Dock 11 11 100 100 7 83
Wheelock 8 8 15 15 7 83

LAND, ETC.
HSBC Hotel 70½ 70½ 500 500 70½
HSBC Land 70½ 70½ 500 500 70½

Shal Land 120 120 200 200 18 40
Humphreys 18 40 200 200 18 40

RENTAL
215 217½

UTILITIES
Star Ferry 20 20 20 20 123
XD 100 100 100 100 123

C. Light (O) 15 15 500 500 15 70
C. Light (N) 12 12 500 500 12 70

Electric 30½ 31½ 100 100 31½
XD 30½ 31½ 100 100 31½

Tel. XD 26½ 26½ 100 100 26½
XD 26½ 26½ 100 100 26½

INDUSTRIALS
Cement Ind. 18 18 400 400 18 20
Metal Ind. 100 100 500 500 215

STORES, ETC.
Dairy 27 27 500 500 27 70
Wetiva 18½ 18½ 500 500 7 50

Emporium 3,750 3,750 6 40
Kwong Sang 50 50 600 600 400

COTTONS
Textile Corp 7 7 100 100 7 50
Yongtze 8½ 8½ 2,000 2,000 6 55

MISCELLANEOUS
Yongtze 8½ 8½ 2,000 2,000 6 55
Yongtze 8½ 8½ 2,000 2,000 6 55

Allied Inv. 4 4 100 100 4 07½
Allied Inv. 4 4 100 100 4 07½

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET
New York, Mar. 10. World No. 4 sugar futures today closed one point lower to three points higher with sales of 59 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed one point lower with sales of 578 contracts.

Future closings:—
Contract No. 4 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 6 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 8 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 10 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 12 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 14 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 16 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 18 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 20 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 22 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 24 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 26 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 28 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 30 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 32 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 34 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 36 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 38 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 40 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 42 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 44 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 46 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 48 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 50 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 52 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 54 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 56 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 58 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 60 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 62 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 64 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 66 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 68 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 70 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 72 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 74 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½
September 3.32½
October 3.32½
January 3.32½
March 3.32½
May 3.32½

Contract No. 76 (world) 3.32½
May 3.32½

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD.
MARINE, STATIONARY & AUXILIARY
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

SHEAFFER'S
NEW
"CLICKER" BALLPOINT PEN
WITH RUBY TIP
Available at All Good Stores

Page 10 THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1954.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Being So Cheerful

IN the suburb where she lived, women envied Ethel for her zest and exuberance and gaiety, and wondered what secret she possessed that made her so.

The seven-days-a-week stint that is the lot of most wives, most of Ethel's neighbours, most of the shacks, she, like some proud badge of chain of office.

"What's your secret?" friends would ask her, half joking, half serious, seeing her in full suit, shopping in the High Street, wondering how she managed to be always so smart, cheerful and well-organised, when she had a home and eight children to care for, and not much more money or help than they had.

ETHEL'S SECRET

"Come on, Ethel, out with it. What's the secret?"

She went in size, but pretty still, at 35, would throw back her head, and answer with explosive, justly laughter, and keep to herself her secret, which had nothing to do with the breezy, efficient way she ran her home and family.

The secret Ethel hid from her neighbours behind her happiness, was that she had 12 times been convicted of crime.

Stealing from the handbags and shopping bags of other women was her speciality. Or had been. Now she seemed to have put crime behind her, and though she was on a long probation still, she had not been in trouble for 20 months.

JUST ONCE MORE

THEN, the other day, the urge to try her hand just one more time, came over Ethel again.

After seeing that the wants of her husband and her eight children (the oldest is 14, the youngest 18 months) were attended to Ethel put on her smartest clothes, and came up to the West End.

Two police detectives saw her, in a store, make abortive raids on the handbags of several women.

Ethel swore, when they arrested her, that she had done no such thing, and when she was charged next day, at Great Marlborough Street, with being a suspected person loitering with intent to steal, she pleaded not guilty.

RECOGNISED?

SHE had come up to shop, she said, answering her solicitor, and had £14 in her handbag—most of it a backlog of children's allowances she had just drawn—and meant to look out for bargains.

Her defence was that the policeman, recognising her from her criminal record photograph, had arrested her simply because of her past.

But both the officers said, on oath they had never seen Ethel before, nor seen her photograph, and Mr Rowland Thomas, QC, the magistrate, found the case against her proved.

"As a matter of interest," Mr Thomas asked, "when did she first indulge in any form of crime?"

EARLY START

"IN 1937, when she was eight years old," came the answer.

A young probation officer went into the witness-box to say that while under her care, Ethel had shown herself an excellent wife and mother, and had done her best to keep out of trouble. "The husband is here, if you would like him to speak."

But the magistrate evidently did not. "This woman," he observed, "is a menace wherever she goes." He sentenced Ethel to three months' imprisonment.

Ethel smiled and nodded, and went away. For her, in some respects, prison would be restful.

From another door, her trouble-looking husband slipped away, too. For him, the next three months, with eight children on his hands, would be anything but that.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

WHAT THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT LAST WEEK

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Mar. 5. They're talking this week of the all-conquering Queen and Duke, what, if anything, is going to happen to the Liquor Report and, of course, the Floods.

Year after year these floods on our rich North Coast cause millions of pounds worth of damage, yet year after year passes and no authority makes any move to harness these waters.

Few countries in the world have so many miles of waterways along so many hundreds of miles of land, yet we are content to let them be, to periodically wash away millions of tons of our rich river land, to have homes washed away with it, hopes dashed, cities ruined and lives lost because we will do nothing about damming these waters, way up in the ranges where the trouble starts.

For years the Father of the North Coast, Sir Earle Page, MP, has been plugging for a dam across the head waters of the Clarence, miles above Grafton, but his is a lone voice in the parliamentary wilderness. There is no heartening fact about these disasters is the way the ordinary man and woman is anxious to help the victim. Two years ago, following another disaster, the Sydney Morning Herald opened a flood relief fund. It closed in about a month with some £110,000 in hand.

A few days ago the Herald opened another flood relief fund. So far more than £65,000 has been subscribed, donations ranging from the £500 of big firms down to the shillings from youngsters.

The wonder of it all is, of course, why these people on the land in the flood danger area bother to battle on, well knowing that it is inevitable that sooner or later their work is washed away.

ROYAL CAVALCADE

The Queen and the Duke go merrily on, appearing in the usual mad scenes, striking the usual latches, but they can still laugh and enjoy themselves. There's no doubt about it, they're a real tonic in and out.

From all accounts, the Royal Couple had quite a day at Mount Gambier, in South Australia, recently.

Actually the visit lasted only two hours, but gay Mount Gambier made it a carnival and 40,000 farmers and their families from miles around hit the town.

There were sideshows, eight pipe bands, Scottish reels, Shirley Western, the Australian snake girl, dressed in snakeskin, and a talking horse who, unfortunately, was struck dumb with it all on that particular day, and a most unusual map of Australia.

The Queen and the Duke saw the map as the Royal plane circled over the town, parks, and schools in red, white and blue, made the outline. More children, in white, spelled out "welcome" besides the map.

But when the Queen actually reached the park, the south-east coast line of Australia disappeared. "Welcome," she too, broke up, the quip ones in "L" and "C" leading the collapse.

JUST A THEORY

An optimistic marshal had rehearsed the National Anthem twice, the three cheers twice, and had told "Australians" and "Welcome" over the loud speakers that there would be no more from the time her Majesty arrived until she was about to leave.

That was the theory, anyway. When "Australians" and "Welcome" saw the Queen and her Prince...

The whole day was a bit of good, clean carnival, with the Queen and the Duke laughing quite happily.

Even the monotonous tree-planting ceremony was a little out of the ordinary. The Queen told the town's curator that she was rather disappointed with her tree-planting efforts. Checking up later had disclosed that many of her seedlings had not survived.

Curator R. W. Robinson, in his working clothes, gave her a few hints about shovelling dirt, and promised that tree seedlings would have every care and attention.

Good for Mount Gambier for making things a bit different, anyway.

Sydney Water Board has advertised for labourers—needed for pick and shovel work—with a guaranteed minimum wage of £14.17.6 a week.

RESTORED TO POWER



The Revolutionary Council in Egypt announced this week that General Naguib, ousted earlier from the Presidency and Premiership, had been restored to his offices. The announcement of the decision to recall the General came after a counter-revolt by the Army and an attempted uprising which forced the hand of the Revolutionary Council.

General Naguib (right), is seen here with Major Khaled Mohieddin, a member of the Council and ringleader of the Army revolt, after being restored to the Presidency—London Express.

34 Injured In Train Collision

Chicago, Mar. 10. A loaded Pennsylvania passenger train collided with an empty Burlington train in the Union Station today and 34 persons were injured.

In addition, Police Sergeant John Malloy of Union Station collapsed on the tracks and died of a heart attack during the height of the confusion. He was a 25-year-old employee of the Pennsylvania.

Dr. Walter Ayes, doctor for the Pennsylvania, announced that 34 persons suffered injuries, most of them minor. The injured included about 12 train crewmen and the rest passengers.

Eight injured, all crewmen, were taken to hospital. The rest were given first aid for bruises and lacerations at the station.

The Pennsylvania's Washington-bound Liberty Limited was pulling out of the station when it collided with the rear end of the Burlington Twin Cities Zephyr.

The Zephyr was backing into the station to load passengers for its run to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Officials said somehow the two trains got on the same track and both engineers failed to hear an urgent warning whistle to stop.—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.03, Jazz Half Hour presented by Robin Day (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 6.55, Weather Report; 7, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 7.10, News Talk (London Relay) or Special Announcements; 7.15, Cole at the Keyboard (Studio); 7.30, Town Memory Lane presented by Alton Woods (Studio); 8, "Hit Parade" the Week's Ten Top Tunes presented by Bernard Hicks (Studio); 8.30, Take it from here—with Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley, and Jimmy Edwards (BBC); 9, Three Young (Studio); 9.15, Musical Reminiscences; 9.30, Lecture-Recital from the Studio by Dr. Sydney Norcliffe, D. Mus. (Oxon), Adjunct Professor for the Sirs, Arnold, Hong Kong Schools Musical Festival; 9.45, Songs from Opera—Benita Tobaldi (Studio); 10.05, Report on the Royal Tour (Recorded); 10.15, Music of the Twentieth Century—Baroness for Tenor, Horn and Strings, Op. 31 (Benjamin Britten); 10.30, Weather Report; 11, Time Signal; 11.15, News (Recorded); 11.30, God Save the Queen; 11.35, Close Down.

Commission To Be Set Up

London, Mar. 10. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Harry Hopkins, told the House of Commons today that a Commission was to be set up as soon as possible to investigate on relations between the Guatemalan Government and the People's United Party of British Honduras.

The People's United Party is an "extreme" left anti-British party which is the only political organisation in British Honduras.—France-Press.

MAY LIFT RESTRICTIONS

United Nations, Mar. 10. Egypt may relax or lift altogether restrictions on Israeli-bound shipping through the Suez canal if it appears that Israel no longer threatens the Arab countries and refrains from acts of violence, Egyptian sources said here today.

Egypt and other Arab League countries may feel inclined to concessions to Israel if the UN Security Council gives Egypt a larger measure of control over ships passing through the Suez canal, the same sources disclosed.—France-Press.

Return Of Deposit On Contract For Cotton Sought

An action for the return of a \$10,050 deposit in connection with a contract for the sale of 50 bales of Italian cotton opened before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court this morning.

The plaintiffs were the Tong Seng Company, of 336 Wang Hing Building, who were represented by Mr S. V. Gittins instructed by Mr A. S. C. Comber of Hastings and Company. Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr S. Ng Quinn, appeared for the defendants, the Metropolitan Trading Company, of 601 Bank of China Building.

The plaintiffs claim for the return of the said deposit under an agreement dated September 1, 1952, whereby they agreed to buy from defendants 50 bales of Italian cotton on condition that the goods would be shipped on or before October 15, 1952. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants failed to carry out their part of the contract.

In putting forward the case for the plaintiffs, Mr Gittins told the Court that as a result of the default on the defendants' part the plaintiffs were obliged to cancel the contract.

Referring to the statement of defence, Mr Gittins said that the defendants admitted that the goods were to be shipped on or before October 15, 1952, but contended that time was not the essence of the contract. The defendants, he said, claimed in the alternative that late delivery of the goods should not entitle the buyer to cancel the contract, and that the plaintiffs therefore acted wrongly in doing so.

The defendants in their statement of defence admitted further that the sum of \$10,050 was paid to them as deposit, but claimed that they (defendants) had been ready and willing to ship the goods.

INTERPRETATION

Mr Gittins told the Court that the action turned mainly on the interpretation of the contract. It was the plaintiffs' case that the defendants failed to ship the goods within the period as contracted.

At this point, Mr Bernacchi rose and said there was no question of a failure to ship the goods. It was up to the plaintiffs, he said, to show that the defendants could not have delivered the goods in accordance with the contract.

Continuing his submissions, Mr Gittins referred to various correspondence on the matter, some of which showed that the actual shipment of the goods occurred some time after October 15, 1952.

Counsel said there was no question of damages involved. The only question was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recovery of the deposit, or whether the defendants were entitled to keep it.

THE ESSENCE

After quoting from legal authorities in support of his contentions, Mr Gittins submitted that it was clear that time was the essence of such a contract insofar as the question of delivery was concerned.

He said it was important to note the difference between the time of shipment and the time of delivery. The shipment in this case was the placing of goods on board the ship, and delivery was the time the goods arrived in Hongkong.

He submitted further that in the present case, goods which were shipped after October 15, 1952 could not be described as being in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Hearing is proceeding.

Coolie And Merchant Face Charges

An aged coolie and a Chinese merchant faced charges in Kowloon Court this morning in connection with the loss of six bales of clothing valued at \$11,584 belonging to the China Dyeing Works Limited.

The coolie, Kwok Man, alias So Lo Nam, 70, of 583 Canton Road, second floor, was charged with theft, while the merchant, Lo Cheung, alias Tam Nga-chai, was charged with receiving stolen property. The offences were alleged to have taken place last October 9 in Kowloon.

Both men were remanded for three clear days; Kwok in custody, and Lo, who was represented by Mr Peter Mo, on bail of \$10,000.

Accident In City Street

A driverless private car slipped its parking brake in d'Aguilar Street at 9.15 this morning and slid downhill, mounting a pavement and pinning a middle-aged Chinese woman by her foot.

The Chinese driver of the car parked it near the silk stores on the east side of d'Aguilar Street. Soon after he got out the brake slipped and the vehicle moved backwards across the road until it collided with the woman and came to rest against a wall of the Mow Kie tailor-shop. The woman, who suffered a broken leg, was taken to Queen Mary Hospital.

G.D. SLOSS AGAIN REMANDED

Geoffrey Duncan Sloss, 30, of 375A The Peak, was remanded for seven days on bail by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning pending the fixing of dates for committal proceedings.

Mr W.C.R. Carr appeared for defendant, who is facing a charge of manslaughter and seven traffic charges.

The manslaughter charge alleges that Sloss on February 25 unlawfully killed Ng Chow.

The seven traffic counts against defendant are that while driving his car, HX227, along Hennessy Road at 3.30 a.m. on February 25, he failed to stop after colliding with public vehicle No. 432; driving dangerously at 3.30 a.m. outside the St Francis Hotel, or alternatively, driving without due care and attention; driving dangerously at 3.40 a.m. at Hennessy Road outside the International Motors, or alternatively driving without due care and attention; failing to stop after colliding with a rickshaw at 3.40 a.m. outside the China International Motors, Hennessy Road; and driving while under the influence of drink.

By Surface
Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.

By Air
Malaya, Ceylon, India, Aden, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12
By Air
Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.

By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Macao, 9 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Macao, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.
Burma, India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 a.m.

Civil Defence Review

Col. H. Owen-Hughes, OBE, ED, Chief Warden, Civil Aid Services, will give a broadcast talk from Radio Hongkong at 7 o'clock next Saturday evening on the Civil Defence Review which is to take place at the South China Stadium on Sunday.

The talk will be translated into Chinese by Deputy Zone Warden, Mr S. Aukek, and broadcast from ZEK at the same time.

Rediffusion will relay the talks at 9.15 and 9.25 the same evening through the Blue and Silver networks.

No Offer Made For Tug

The auction sale of the steam tug Lenabai at Lammet Brothers auction rooms, Pedder Building, this morning, fizzled out when no offer was made for the 140.30-ton vessel. The tug cost £26,500 sterling or its equivalent of HK\$104,000.

The Lenabai was formerly the Boomerang. She is 88 5/10 feet long and 22 1/10 feet wide and has a service speed of eight knots.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Don't tell me he's blaming this spelling grade on the cold war and the atom bomb—I got an 'A' in spelling in the first world war!"